

## Bangladesh makes Islam state religion

DHAKA (R) — Bangladesh, the world's third largest Muslim nation, made Islam its state religion Tuesday as riot police went on alert to prevent protests against the law. Government members cheered as the controversial constitutional amendment strongly backed by President Hossein Mohammad Ershad was approved by a parliament in which Ershad's ruling party has a two-thirds majority. Fifteen opposition members walked out in protest. In Dhaka, riot police were alerted as opponents threatened to protest. The country's main opposition leaders have been against the amendment, saying it would encourage communal strife and change the country's secular character. More than 90 per cent of Bangladesh's 105 million people are Muslims, making it the most populous Muslim country after Indonesia and Pakistan. Bangladesh also has small Hindu, Buddhist and Christian communities. Prime Minister Maudood Ahmad refused the opposition charges and said it would give the nation a new identity. "We are not snatching away fundamental rights of Hindus, Christians and Buddhists in our country. Equality before law has been ensured for all citizens," he said in parliament.

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## France, Iran discuss timetable for ties

PARIS (R) — France and Iran are discussing a timetable for restoring diplomatic relations after a nine-month break, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Tuesday. But the spokesman declined to comment on a statement from Iranian Deputy Prime Minister Alireza Moayeri that full diplomatic ties would be established within a month.

## 3 countries seek hostage release 'through Iran'

LONDON (AP) — The United States, Britain and West Germany have all initiated direct contacts with the Iranians in an effort to free their hostages in Lebanon, the Times of London reported Tuesday. In a front-page story, the conservative daily quoted reliable sources in Beirut as saying the United States opened talks with Iranian officials almost two months ago in the hope of finding a "legal" formula to secure the release of the American hostages.

## Red Cross halts Ethiopia relief

GENEVA (R) — The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) said Tuesday it was halting aid to millions facing starvation in northern Ethiopia after the government ordered all foreign ICRC staff to leave the region. "Finding it impossible to continue its operations of protection and help to the victims of the drought and conflicts in Entrea and Tigray, the ICRC — guided only by the interest of the victims — has proposed to donor governments to transfer its food, stocks and logistical equipment in Ethiopia to other organizations," the all-Swiss humanitarian agency said in a communique.

## Soviet launch manned spacecraft

MOSCOW (AP) — A Bulgarian cosmonaut rocketed into a clear blue sky Tuesday along with two Soviets on the first manned space mission of 1988, Alexander Alexandrov, 36, of the Bulgarian town of Omurtag, and the two Soviets blasted off at 6:03 p.m. (1403 GMT) aboard a Soyuz TM-5 capsule from the Baikonur cosmodrome in Soviet Central Asia.

## Gorbachev envoys to brief allies

MOSCOW (R) — Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev has sent personal envoys around the world to brief Soviet allies on the results of last week's superpower summit, Foreign Ministry spokesman Gennady Gerasimov said Tuesday. The envoys had a new title — special representatives of the general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party — but he declined to say whether the new formula indicated a shift in Kremlin policy.

## Greece said holding Palestinian suspect

WASHINGTON (AP) — Greece has seized a Palestinian suspected of involvement in the bombings of a Pan Am Jumbo jet in 1982 and of a TWA airliner in 1986 but is reluctant to extradite him, a U.S. official said Monday. The official said Ambassador L. Paul Bremer, the State Department's top "anti-terrorism" official, flew to Athens last week to press the Greek government to permit the extradition of Mohammad Rashid to the United States.

## Somali rebels warn foreigners

NAIROBI (AP) — Somali rebels Tuesday warned evacuated expatriate workers not to return to the war-torn north of their country, saying they cannot guarantee the foreigners' safety. European Economic Community (EEC) countries Tuesday were preparing a joint protest against an ultimatum from President Mohammad Siad Barre's government for some 160 evacuated foreigners, mostly aid workers, to return to their posts by Wednesday or leave the country (See page 5).

# King pays emotional tribute to Palestinian struggle for liberation

## Summit opens with calls for vigorous support for uprising

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer with agency dispatches

ALGIERS — Arab leaders opened an extraordinary Arab summit here Tuesday to discuss the Palestinian uprising in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip with calls by His Majesty King Hussein and Algerian President Chadli Benjedid for vigorous support for the seven-month-old anti-occupation revolt.



His Majesty King Hussein Tuesday meets with the Iraqi delegation to the Arab summit in Algiers headed by Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yassin Ramadan (Petra photo)

Benjedid opened the meeting by asking Arab leaders to stand for one minute in reflection in honour of the uprising.

The heads of 17 out of 20 Arab states, as well as Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat were at the opening. Iraq, Somalia and Oman were represented by senior officials.

Benjedid opened the summit with a new call for international recognition of the PLO.

"This is the key to any settlement of the Middle East problem," Benjedid said.

He urged Arab leaders to unite behind the PLO "and the Palestinians' determination to achieve their liberation."

Benjedid asked for support "in words and actions, because it is a decisive turn and a radical development in the revolution."

King Hussein described the uprising as "the path to liberation and dignity."

The King often paid an emotional tribute to the uprising and compared it to Algeria's battle for independence from France.

"We extended to our Algerian brothers all the support that we

## Al Hussein hopes for success of summit

ALGIERS (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Tuesday expressed hope that the extraordinary Arab summit in Algiers would be successful in advancing the struggle for liberating the occupied Arab territories.

"We hope that the Arabs will be successful in the Algiers summit particularly at a time when the uprising — the Palestinian revolution — is continuing in the Palestinian land against the occupation and its practices," the King told Omani Television.

"We pray that God will help us so that we can work together to make this event lead to the termination of occupation and restoration of rights."

Answering a question on the shape of aid expected from the summit to the uprising, His Majesty said: "This is what we will discuss in the summit. We have certain views that we will present. We will coordinate our stands with the stands of the sons of Palestine, their sole and legitimate representative, and the other Arab brothers."

Replying to another question, the King said that the superpowers' positions on the Arab-Israeli conflict had crystallised during last week's summit between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in Moscow.

"We have learned that there was agreement (between the U.S. and the Soviet

(Continued on page 5)

## Interest rate structure amended

# CBJ announces measures to control foreign exchange

AMMAN (Petra) — Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ) Governor Hussein Al Qasem Tuesday sent a memo to all commercial banks and financial companies outlining new regulations for dealing in foreign exchange.

Following are the particulars of the memo: The CBJ will daily announce selling and buying prices for the major foreign currencies. Licensed banks and financial companies should deal between themselves and with their customers within the range of the two prices. The CBJ move went into effect June 6, 1988.

The CBJ will deal in foreign currencies listed on its daily price bulletin against the Jordanian dinar with the licensed banks and financial companies on the basis of two days value date in Amman and/or at the country of the currency and/or at the country of the correspondent bank from the day of the transaction.

The licensed bank of the financial company may sell the CBJ foreign currency with a value date falling at the same day of the deal or within a

working day if the licensed bank or financial company has registered this foreign currency for the CBJ account outside with a value date falling on the same day of the deal or the following working day. The equivalent of the sold currency in Jordanian dinars will be registered to the account of the licensed bank of financial company at the CBJ on the same date when the foreign currency was registered to the account of the CBJ on the books of its correspondent unless it is a holiday at the CBJ, in which case the amount will be registered the following day.

The minimum amounts that the Central Bank will deal with is \$100,000 or its equivalent in other foreign currencies listed in the daily CBJ bulletin.

Selling and buying prices shall be governed by the daily CBJ bulletin.

The Central Bank shall not charge any commission or any other charges when buying or selling foreign currencies.

(Continued on page 5)

## King voices pride in Armed Forces

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein has sent a message to Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Field Marshal Shafiq Zaid Ibn Shaker thanking him for greetings he sent to the King on the occasion of the country's independence and Great Arab Revolt anniversaries.

The King said he shares with the Armed Forces their celebration of the two national anniversaries and takes pride in the Armed Forces, which carry the standards of the Great Arab Revolt and strive to fulfil its objectives in achieving unity, freedom and better future for the Arab Nation.

The King said the Armed Forces in fact represent the army of the Great Arab Revolt, serving as a shield for the Arab Nation in the face of all dangers and challenges.

King Hussein said he highly appreciates the Armed Forces' dedication to serve the Arab Nation following in the footsteps of the forefathers and the leader of the Great Arab Revolt.

Jordan, the King said, will remain a strong fortress protecting the revolution's principles and seeking to achieve its noble objectives.

## Shevardnadze, Shamir meet tomorrow

UNITED NATIONS (AP) — Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir will meet Thursday for the first time with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, an Israeli spokeswoman said.

The Soviet Union broke diplomatic relations with Israel after the 1967 war.

There have been lower-level diplomatic contacts recently between the Soviet Union and Israel, but none at such a senior level.

The Soviet Union appears to have given up its longstanding policy of not considering reestablishing diplomatic relations until Israel withdraws from the occupied territories.

Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev has indicated in several recent speeches that the Soviet Union might normalise relations with Israel after an international Middle East peace conference convenes.

But Monday, Shamir said Israel would not offer any "political concessions" for the resumption of diplomatic relations.

"The Soviets keep hinting that they will renew diplomatic relations with us if we agree to the proposal" for an international Middle East peace conference, Shamir said.

"I don't believe we should pay for the resumption of diplomatic relations. They broke them and they should renew them," Shamir said in a speech to the Conference of Presidents of Major Jewish Organisations.

## Shultz ends shuttle with little to show

CAIRO (Agencies) — U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz wound up a futile Middle East peace mission Tuesday, warning that unless Arabs and Israelis "shed their illusions," the region may be engulfed with extremism, an arms buildup and intense hatred.

He said the U.S. would not slow down its efforts to prod the two sides into negotiations and that he would like to have "another crack" at Middle East diplomacy before President Ronald Reagan leaves office next January.

"The underlying problem won't go away by itself and can't be wished away," Shultz said at a news conference. "Nor can it be ignored. The lives and well-being

of too many people are endangered by the continuation of this conflict."

Shultz's departure for a meeting of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) in Madrid was delayed for 45 minutes because of a four-hour air traffic controllers' strike in Athens. Shultz's jetliner from the U.S. presidential fleet would have to fly near Greece en route to Spain.

Over five days in the Middle East, Shultz met with leader of Egypt, Jordan, Israel and Syria.

Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak and Shultz agreed Tuesday U.S. peace efforts should continue despite little tangible success during Shultz's current tour.

## Mubarak visits Iraq

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak paid a surprise visit to Iraq Tuesday coinciding with the start of the extraordinary Arab summit in Algiers.

Egyptian embassy sources said Mubarak went into closed door talks with President Saddam Hussein shortly after arriving in Baghdad with Egyptian Foreign Minister Esmat Abdul Meguid.

Hussein declined to attend the Algiers summit because of his country's war with Iran, and Egypt has not attended a summit since its membership in the Arab League was suspended in 1979.

In Cairo, diplomatic sources said Mubarak's previously unannounced trip was apparently aimed at reminding the Arab leaders in Algiers of Egypt's key role in Arab security.

The embassy sources, quoted by Reuters, were unable to give details on the talks, but political sources in Baghdad said the two presidents were certain to review developments in the Iran-Iraq

war and the latest U.S. Middle East peace proposals.

Several thousand Egyptian volunteers serve in the Iraqi army, while more than one million Egyptians work in Iraq, mostly doing the jobs of workers conscripted into the army.

Mubarak, speaking at a joint televised news conference with Hussein, said his visit was intended mainly to reinforce Iraqi morale after its military successes.

"There is no limit to Egypt's support for Iraq," Mubarak said. "Even when our relations were frozen, our contacts and cooperation did not stop."

Hussein, referring to differences in the Arab World, said: "We have not reached the level of full maturity... individual selfishness is still playing a role and pushes some Arab leaders to a dangerous level of behaviour."

Arab leaders should encourage any attempt to correct mistakes made in the past, he said.

Mubarak later left for home.

## Le Pen seeks deal with centre-right coalition

PARIS (AP) — The extreme-right National Front said Tuesday it would withdraw its candidates in six key legislative districts in favour of other conservatives and called on the centre-right coalition to reciprocate.

But there was no official response from the coalition of the centre-right Union for French Democracy and the rightist Rally for the Republic, whose leaders are divided on the question.

The conservatives and the Socialists ran almost even in Sunday's first round of voting for the 577-member National Assembly, but computer projections favour the Socialists to win a majority in Sunday's runoff because of the way support is distributed.

The southern city of Marseille and its region has drawn attention because National Front voters could swing the results in 14 districts.

In a statement, the front said its candidates would pull out in the six districts where they trailed other rightists in the first round. But party leader Jean-Marie Le

Pen and National Front members who finished ahead of conservatives in seven other races in and around Marseille will compete in the runoff and expect reciprocal withdrawals.

If the conservatives do not withdraw in those districts, the Socialist candidates are likely to benefit from the split rightist vote and win National Assembly seats despite drawing less than 30 per cent of the vote.

The ruling Socialists and their old Communist Party allies sealed a nationwide pact in Paris Monday to lead off a resurgence of the right in the final ballot.

"Wherever a Socialist candidate is trailing behind a Communist candidate, he will withdraw in favour of the Communist," Socialist leader Pierre Mauroy told reporters.

Communist chief Georges Marchais, whose party stands to lose over half its 32 seats despite a stronger-than-expected showing of over 11 per cent, said his party would do the same.

## 5 killed in blast, gunfight in Beirut

BEIRUT (Agencies) — A car bomb exploded near a Syrian army checkpoint in south Beirut Tuesday, touching off a firefight between Syrian troops and pro-Iranian fundamentalist militiamen, police said.

They said at least five people were killed and 30 wounded in the mid-afternoon blast and the ensuing shootout in south Beirut's seaside Ouzai district.

Three were killed and 29 wounded in the car bomb explosion. Among the injured were two Syrian soldiers and two Lebanese Squad 16 riot policemen manning a joint checkpoint on the Ouzai highway, police said.

The site of the blast was about 100 metres from an office of the Iranian-backed fundamentalist Hizbollah (Party of God).

A carload of bearded Hizbollah gunmen raced to the scene. But Syrian soldiers and Lebanese policemen ringing the site intercepted the car and ordered its occupants out, police said.

"When the gunmen refused to step out, troops and policemen tried to haul them out by force. One gunman fired his pistol and a shootout erupted in which two gunmen were killed and a civilian passerby was wounded," said a police spokesman.

19 Iranians missing

Nineteen Iranians who left west Beirut for Cyprus have disappeared after apparently being sent back to Lebanon by the island's authorities.

Security sources said Tuesday the group left west Beirut in mid-May to take the ferry from the east Beirut port of Jounieh, run by the hardline Lebanese Forces militia.

In Cyprus, a spokesman for Louis Travel, agents for the ferry Sunny Boat, said 19 Iranians were sent back to Jounieh on the ship after being refused entry May 14.

## Al Bireh mayor stabbed

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — The Israeli-appointed mayor of Al Bireh, Hassan Al Tawil, was stabbed and seriously wounded outside his town hall in the occupied West Bank Tuesday after ignoring calls by Palestinian activists to resign.

"The knife punctured the right side of the heart... his condition is very critical but we are trying to save him," said Dr. Yasser Obied of the nearby Ramallah hospital, where the 73-year-old mayor underwent emergency surgery.

Clandestine leaders of the six-month-old Palestinian uprising in the West Bank and Gaza have

repeatedly called for the resignation of the unelected mayors of Al Bireh, Ramallah and Hebron. Witnesses quoted by news agencies said the assailant, who attacked Tawil with a long knife as he walked with his driver-guard, appeared to be a Palestinian. The town of 25,000 residents, north of Jerusalem, was placed under indefinite curfew.

An Israeli source said the stabbing could trigger a wave of resignations by Israeli-appointed officials. The mayors of Nablus and Gaza have already quit and the mayor of Ramallah has stopped working.

The elected mayor of Beth-

## Powell says Angola accord possible by end September

PARIS (R) — U.S. President Ronald Reagan's National Security Advisor Colin Powell said Tuesday that a solution to the 13-year-old Angola conflict was "entirely possible" by the end of September.

Powell, speaking from Washington by satellite with reporters in Europe, said the United States was "somewhat encouraged... somewhat pleased" with recent progress towards a

settlement and with a change of attitude to the conflict on the part of the Soviet Union.

Following the success of negotiations for a Soviet troop withdrawal from Afghanistan, the United States was now concentrating on regional conflicts in southern Africa, he said.

Angola's Soviet-backed government, backed by about 40,000 Cuban troops, is locked in a civil war.

## Armenians press ethnic demands with Yerevan vigil

MOSCOW (R) — Armenians demanding new official action on disputed regional boundaries have staged a vigil for the past 10 days in Yerevan, capital of the Armenian republic, official sources said Tuesday.

A spokesman for the Armenian Communist Party newspaper Kommunist told Reuters about 300 demonstrators in Yerevan's Opera Square were demanding that the republic's top state authorities discuss next week the issue of the enclave of Nagorno-Karabakh.

He said the situation in the city was "absolutely peaceful."

The dispute over Nagorno-Karabakh, populated mainly by Armenians but administered by the neighbouring Republic of Azerbaijan, erupted in February when the region's governing council asked to become part of

Armenia.

Up to one million people demonstrated peacefully in Opera Square to support the appeal. But violence erupted in late February in the Azerbaijani city of Sumgait, where Azerbaijanis hunted and killed Armenians in three nights of terror.

The latest edition of Kommunist to reach Moscow, dated June 4, said the new demonstrations and marches in Yerevan had been disrupting public and private transport since the start of the month.

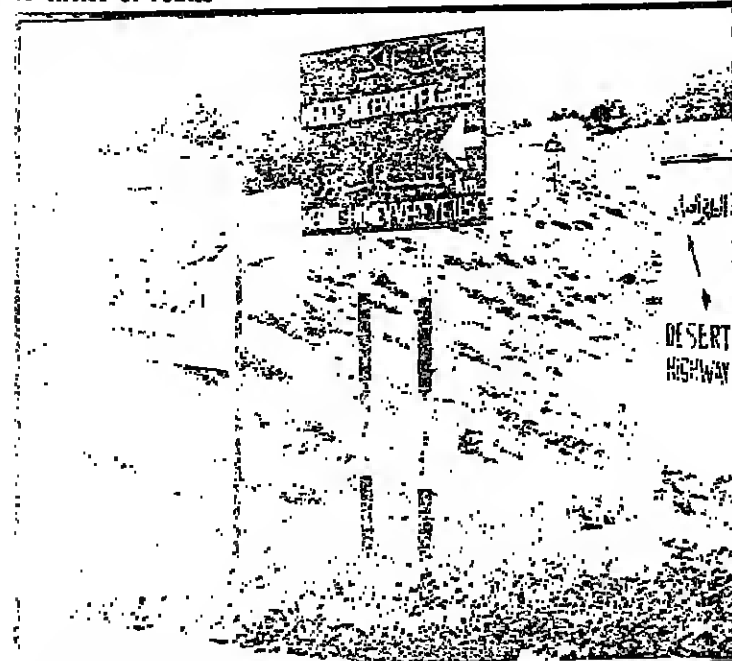
Soviet spokesman Gennady Gerasimov told a news conference he believed the vigil was behind a decision of the state travel agency Intourist to cancel a journalists' trip to Armenia, closed to the foreign press for four months.



# The King's Highway: A passage through time



A choice of routes



The stone edifice (above) indicates the direction of the highway but does not lie on the road itself.

(Below) a stone sign on the highway showing the direction of Mukawer



The writer teaches at Amman Baccalaureate School, and writes regularly for several magazines and journals in West Europe and North America.

By Graeme E. Donnan

GENESIS 14 tells the story of how, in about 1900 B.C. four kings from the north came with their armies to wage war against five kings in the south who ruled the Cities of the Plain, including the wicked cities of Sodom and Gomorrah. Under the leadership of Chedorlaomer, the King of Elam, the four kings won and took captive Lot and his family, who were later rescued from near Damascus by an avenging Abraham. The route through Transjordan that was followed by the invading kings apparently derives its name from this biblical tale and has become known as the King's Highway.

Of the four kings who are named in Genesis 14, none can be identified with any certainty as corresponding to personalities in history known to us from contemporary records. Some connections have been made with the rulers of city-states during the period in question, but an honest identification of Amraphel of Babylonia, Arioch of Ellasar, Chedorlaomer of Elam and Tidal of Gouin, remains elusive. The name of the leader of this alliance, Chedorlaomer, is known to be the Hebrew form of an Elamite name, Kudur-Lagamar, but historical evidence does not reveal a king of that name during the late Abrahamic Period. It is, however, quite consistent with this time in history that an Elamite should have led an alliance of kings.

The route that was followed by Chedorlaomer and the other three kings is not provided with a name in Genesis 14. It is not until Numbers 20:17 that the King's Highway is referred to by that name in the Bible and subsequently mentioned on one other occasion (Num. 21:22). In accepting that a direct link exists between the events of Genesis 14 and the naming of this highway in Numbers, the evidence for such a

link must be seen as circumstantial rather than conclusive. Furthermore, the term "king's highway", could be interpreted as either a proper name (which we generally assume it to be), or an appellative that referred to one of several royal roads built and maintained by the authorities. In the case of the latter, our renowned highway through Jordan may otherwise have simply been known as "the highway" (Num. 20:19). Although numerous writings which mention the King's Highway have failed to verify the authenticity of this title, there is no denying that this route has been of major importance throughout the colourful history of Transjordan.

It is commonly found in the Bible that when it is necessary to refer to a particular highway in connection with some event such as the passage of an army, the name that is given is usually designated according to the terminal point of the highway. The terminus would of course depend upon the direction you were taking, but this is nevertheless a very practical method of reference. Hence, reference to the section of the King's Highway north of Heshbon (Hishan) as, "the road to Bashan" (Num. 21:33) is entirely consistent. From Heshbon the highway continued north through Rabbath-ammon (Amman), and on to Ashtaroth which was the capital of Bashan. Ashtaroth was not of course the terminal point of the highway, in fact, most highways do not "terminate" unless, for example, they end abruptly at the sea, but rather, they continue to another destination under a different name. The road to Bashan passed through Ashtaroth and became the way to Damascus which formed the nexus of several principal highways.

South of Heshbon the King's Highway follows a course close to the edge of the west facing escarpment. Along this route the important settlements of Transjordan were always located, and either side lay the agricultural land which supported these centres of population. This was a favoured route of caravans plying their trade between Arabia and Egypt to the south and Asia Minor to the north. In times of peace the fertile land provided forage for animals, springs and deep wadis yielded ample water and the numerous towns and villages were a place to rest and engage in trade. In time of war, from Moabites to Muslims, fortresses dotted the route of the highway affording sanctuary from military incursions and marauding tribes.

Despite the litany of battles and brigandage which history provides, above all, the King's Highway has been a route for trade and transit since ancient times. The nations that have been destined to rise and fall along its course have gained prosperity from engaging in trade or exacting taxes from those who ventured this way. The origin of this highway is shrouded by the most of ancient history, but sufficient evidence for its longevity has been amply provided for by numerous archaeological sites

along its route.

Throughout the millennium the importance of the King's Highway has varied according to the requirements of the historical period and the sophistication of the transport system. At a time when man's chief concern lay in the search for food and forage for his animals, the nomadic pastoralist used footpaths and followed a general direction rather than clearly defined roads. At a later period, when camels became beasts of burden and horses were used for riding, pathways may have been widened and cleared of their boulders as a necessary alteration for these new forms of transport. Finally, with the advent of carts and chariots the dusty tracks were transformed into paved highways that supported the busy traffic of armies and commercial travellers. In effect, we should consider the development of the King's Highway as an evolutionary process that reflects changing historical trends.

Unlike Palestine to the west, only two routes have dominated the north-south passage through Transjordan. The second longitudinal route lay to the east of the King's Highway approximating to the present route of the Desert Highway. This was the Pilgrim's Road, which, as its name implies, served quite a different purpose to the King's Highway and was never a serious competitor for trade and commerce.

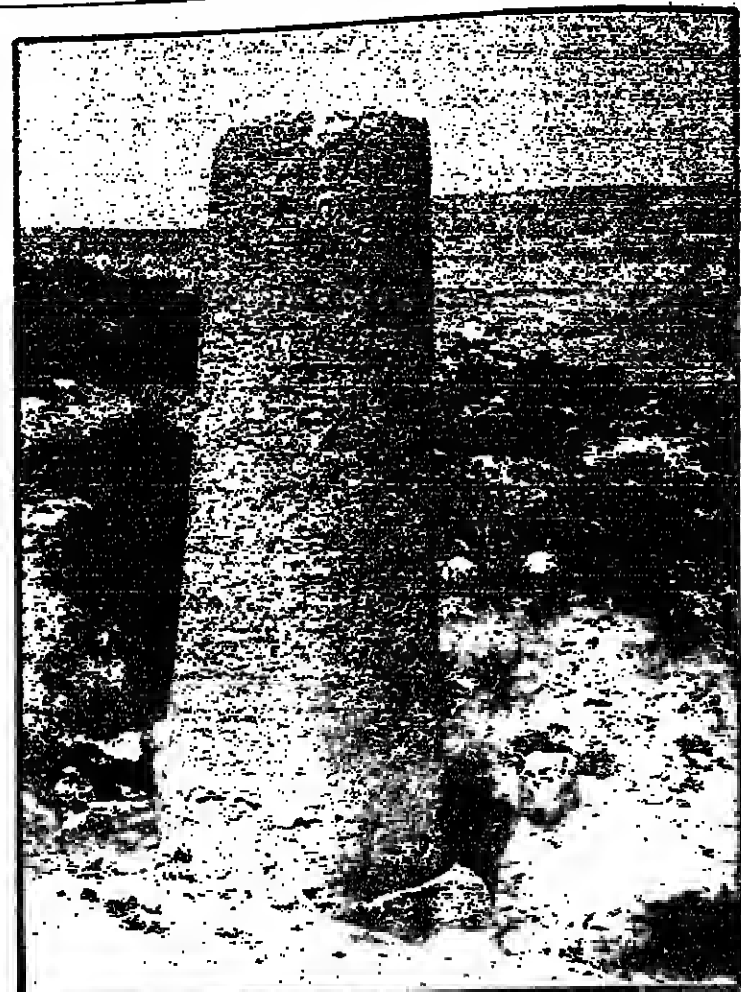
Naturally the King's Highway has never existed in isolation but has been and still is connected to the east and west with a series of minor roads. The rugged escarpment rising to over 1,000 metres above the Dead Sea proved a natural barrier to communications with the west, but out of necessity the ancient constructed roads wherever the terrain was passable. An interesting example of one of these tributary roads, formerly known as the "Ascent of Horonaim", is the route from Kir-hareseth (Kerak) to the Lisan Peninsula. At this point the road did not abruptly end but continued right across the Dead Sea as a shallow ford, guarded on the Palestinian side by the fortress of Masada.

The King's Highway probably achieved its greatest prominence during the period of the Nabataeans and their subsequent annexation into the Roman Empire in ca. 106 A.D. by the emperor Trajan. The Nabataean Arabs, a remarkable people to judge by any standards, controlled a vast trading empire stretching from Damascus in the north to Arabia in the far south. The Nabataeans became the lords of eastern commerce, with the magnificent city of Petra serving as an entrepot on the incense trails across the land bridge of the Levant. To facilitate troops movements and encourage trade, the Romans constructed the Via Nova Traiana (or Trajan's Road) along the route of the old King's Highway, evidence of which is still quite easy to find, especially in the form of milestones. At this time, or possibly sooner, the King's Highway entered into direct commercial competition with a similarly important high-

way in Palestine known as the Via Maris.

In the centuries that followed the Nabataean-Roman-Byzantine millennium, the royal highway continued its role as the most important thoroughfare in Transjordan. Merchant caravans vied for trade and foreign invaders marched their armies along its route, littering the wayside with fortresses and fields of battle. In 632 A.D. heroic Muslim leaders fell in battle against the Byzantines at Mu'tah; in 1189 A.D. the Crusader fortress at Kerak succumbed to Muslim armies, and in more recent years the redoubtable Col. T.E. Lawrence fought a set battle on the plains of Tafilah in support of the Arab Revolt.

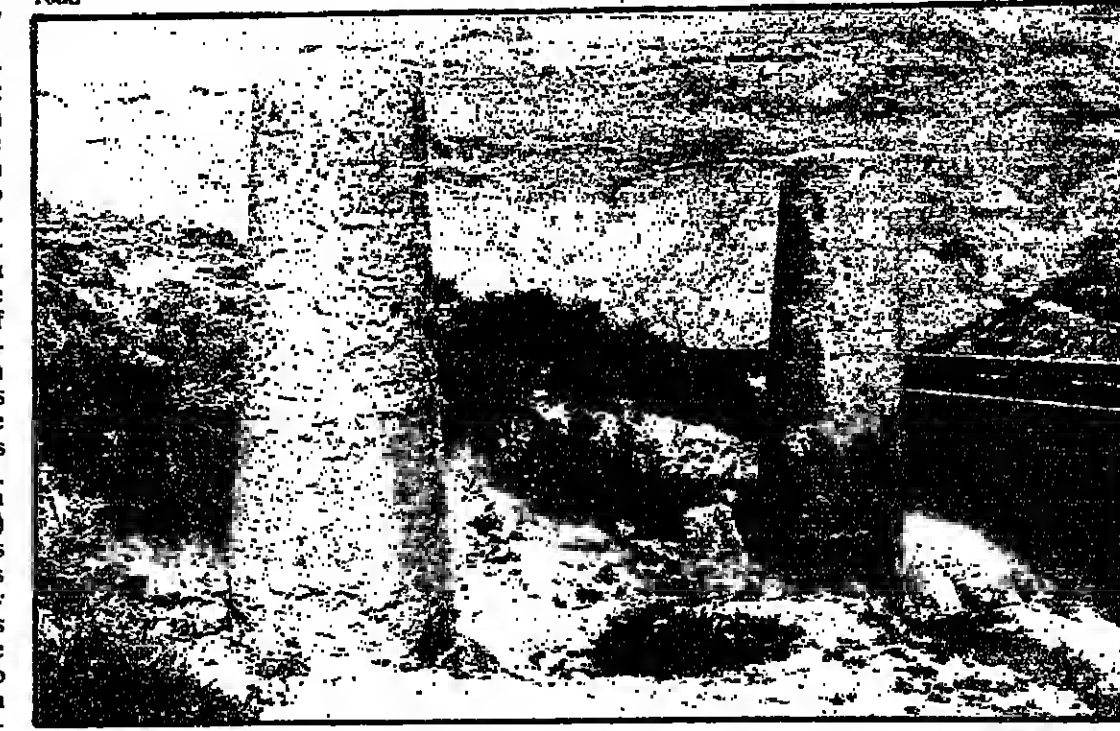
The King's Highway, or the Sultan's Road as it is also known, is a passage through time that weaves together a rich heritage of people, places and events. A journey along this road conjures up images from history, a long and noble history that preceded the birth of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.



A Roman milestone



(Above) commemorative stone at Mu'tah and (below) many Roman milestones can be found along the road



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17:50 Sports Magazine  
18:00 News in Arabic  
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09:10 News Summary  
09:15 Readings  
09:20 Pop Session  
09:30 News Summary  
09:35 Pop Session  
09:40 News Bulletin  
09:45 Instruments  
09:50 The Young Sound  
10:00 Concert Hour  
10:05 News in Summary  
10:10 Old Favorites  
10:15 Instruments  
10:20 Jordan Weekly  
10:25 Pop Session  
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10:35 Science Report  
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followed by Sports Roundup 12:45  
Folk in Britain 13:00 News Summary  
followed by Omnibus 13:30 The Farming  
World 13:45 Sports Roundup 14:00  
World News 14:05 Twenty-Four  
Hours News Summary 14:30 News  
about Britain 14:45 Time for  
Verse 14:55 A Letter from Wales 15:30  
Meridian 15:00 Radio Newsweek 15:15  
Great Love Duets 15:25 The Farming  
World 15:45 Sports Roundup 16:00  
World News 16:05 Twenty-Four  
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S-Minute News 17:45 Report on Religion  
18:00 Radio Newsweek 18:15  
Education Today 18:30 King Street  
Junior 18:40 World News 19:00 Com-  
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World Today 20:00 World News 20:05  
A Letter from Wales 20:15 Society  
Today 20:30 News Ideas 20:40 Book  
Choice 20:45 Sports Roundup 21:00  
Newsdesk 21:30 Multitrack 21:00

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MW 1200 & SW 7200, 9505, 11740,  
11925 and 15210 KHz

07:00 News 07:10 Newsline 07:30 VOA  
Morning 08:00 News 08:10 Newsline  
08:30 VOA Morning 09:00 News 09:10  
Newsline 09:30 VOA Morning 10:00  
News 10:10 Newsline 10:30 VOA  
Morning 10:40 News 10:50 Newsline  
11:30 Music USA 20:00 News 20:10  
Focus 20:30 Special English News &  
Features 21:00 News 21:10 Newsline  
21:30 Magazine Show 22:00 News  
22:10 Focus 22:30 Special English  
News & Features 23:00 News 23:10  
Newsline America 23:30 Music USA  
Jazz 24:00 News 23:00 00:15  
Music USA Jazz 01:00 News 01:10  
World Report

## WHAT'S GOING ON

### TODAY'S EVENTS

#### EXHIBITIONS

★ Permanent book exhibition, at  
Tower Building, Jabal Amman, 3rd  
Circle.  
★ A permanent exhibition of plastic  
art by 27 Arab artists at the Plaza  
Hotel.  
★ An art exhibition by the Soviet  
Cultural Centre "Jordan Through  
Soviet Camera" at the Royal Cultural  
Centre at 10:00 a.m.  
★ An art exhibition by Tawfiq Yahya  
at the French Cultural Centre.

#### FILMS

★ A British film: "Coast to Coast" at  
the Royal Cultural Centre at 8:00 p.m.

### FLOWER SHOW

★ The YWCA 15th annual flower  
show at the Inter-Continental Hotel at  
5:00 p.m.

### CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 6610267  
American Centre 661520  
American Centre Library 661520  
British Council 6361478  
French Cultural Centre 637009  
Goethe Institute 641993  
Soviet Cultural Centre 644203  
Spanish Cultural Centre 634049  
Turkish Cultural Centre 639777  
Haya Arts Centre 665195  
Husseini Youth City 667816  
Y.W.C.A. 641793  
Y.W.M.A. 664251  
Amman Municipal Library 637111  
Univ. of Jordan Library 643555

### MUSEUMS

★ Children's Heritage and Science  
Museum "Fun and knowledge for all  
ages, plus a small planetarium at the  
Haya Arts Centre. Open all week 9:00  
a.m. - 1:00 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00  
p.m. Closed on Friday.  
★ Folklore Museum: Jewelry and cos-  
tumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics

### FOR THE TRAVELLER

### QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Royal  
Jordanian (RJ) information depart-  
ment at the Queen Alia International  
Airport Tel. (08) 5320-5, where it  
should always be verified.

### ARRIVALS

#### ROYAL JORDANIAN FLIGHTS (Terminal 1)

06:00 Agaba (RJ)  
06:30 Cairo (RJ)  
06:30 Damascus, Tripoli (PK)  
09:10 Beirut (ME)  
12:25 Kuwait (KU)  
12:30 Rome (AZ)  
14:05 Doha, Abu Dhabi, Muscat (GF)  
15:00 Tripoli (LN)  
16:45 Jeddah, Sana'a (Y)  
17:40 Medina, Jeddah (SV)  
19:47 Kuwait (TU)  
23:55 Karachi (PK)

### OTHER FLIGHTS (Terminal 2)

06:10 Karachi (PK)  
11:25 Kuwait (KU)  
11:40 Damascus (AZ)  
12:30 Sana'a, Jeddah (Y)  
13:20 Cairo (MS)  
13:30 Abu Dhabi, Bahrain (GF)  
13:45 Kuwait (LN)  
16:00 Jeddah, Medina (SV)  
21:05 Frankfurt, Damascus (LH)  
21:50 Tunis (TU)  
22:35 Paris, Damascus (AF)  
22:55 Tripoli, Damascus (PK)

### DEPARTURES

#### ROYAL JORDANIAN FLIGHTS (Terminal 1)

07:45 Agaba (RJ)  
11:45 Belgrade (RJ)  
12:00 Vienna, New York (RJ)  
12:10 Athens (RJ)  
12:30 Tunis, Casablanca (RJ)  
12:40 Istanbul (RJ)  
13:00 London (RJ)  
16:20 Riyadh (RJ)  
16:30 Doha, Bahrain (RJ)  
16:40 Kuwait (RJ)  
16:45 Bahrain, Doha (RJ)  
21:10 Cairo (RJ)  
21:15 Jeddah (RJ)  
21:30 Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ)  
21:50 Baghdad (RJ)  
22:15 Bangkok (RJ)

### OTHER FLIGHTS (Terminal 2)

06:30 Cairo, London (BA)  
08:30 Larnaca, Zurich (SR)  
09:10 Damascus, Tripoli (PK)  
09:15 Beirut (ME)  
12:25 Kuwait (KU)  
12:30 Rome (AZ)  
14:05 Doha, Abu Dhabi, Muscat (GF)  
15:00 Tripoli (LN)  
16:45 Jeddah, Sana'a (Y)  
17:40 Medina, Jeddah (SV)  
19:47 Kuwait (TU)  
23:55 Karachi (PK)

### MONEY EXCHANGE

#### Tuesday rates

Local sell/buy rates in Jds  
Belgian franc (for 100) 95.1/ 96.1  
Dutch guilder 171.2/ 183.2  
French franc 66.9/ 69.9  
Italian lira (for 100) 26.7/ 27.7  
Japanese yen (for 100) 272.2/ 281.7  
Swiss franc 37.0/ 39.0  
U.K. sterling pound 616.4/ 639.2  
U.S. dollar 343.6/ 355.1  
W. German mark 198.7/ 205.7

### PRAYER TIMES

03:46 Fajr  
05:27 Sunrise (Sunrise) Duha  
12:34 Dhuhur  
16:17 Asr  
19:47 Maghreb  
21:23 Isha

### WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of  
Meteorology.

The weather will continue to be hot  
and dry with south-easterly moderate  
winds. In Agaba, the winds will be  
west-northerly moderate and calm  
seas.

Min./max. temp.  
Amman 20 / 34  
Agaba 17 / 34  
Deserts 18 / 36  
Jordan Valley 19 / 37  
Yesterday's high temperatures: Am-  
man 32.6, Agaba 36.4. Humidity read-  
ings: Amman 11 per cent, Agaba 28  
per cent.

## USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

### EMERGENCIES

Amman governorate 891228  
Amman Civil Defence 198, 199  
Civil Defence Beirut 271293, 273311  
Civil Defence Quesneir 707333  
Civil Defence Deir Alla 57306  
Ambulance 193, 775111  
Amman downtown fire brigade 198  
First aid 630541  
Blood Bank 778303  
Civil Defence rescue 661111  
Fire headquarters 622090-3  
Police rescue 192, 621111, 637777  
Police headquarters 639141  
Traffic police 8903001  
Electric Power Co. 63638/4, 624881  
Municipal water complaints 771125-5  
Queen Alia Intl. Airport (08)533060

### HOSPITALS

Husseini Medical Centre 81381303  
Khadija Maternity, J. Amn 6442816  
Akilah Maternity, J. Amn 6244172  
Jabal Amman Maternity 642362  
Malhas, J. Amman 636140  
Palestine, Shmeisani 6641714  
Shmeisani Hospital 669131  
University Hospital 645845  
Al-Musallih Hospital 672279  
The Islamic, Abdali 66612737  
Al-Ahli, Abdali 6641646  
Italian, Al-Muhajreen 7771013  
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafiah 77511126  
Army, Maraka 89161115  
Queen Alia Hospital 66224020  
Amal Hospital 674155

### GENERAL

Jordan Television 7731119  
Radio Jordan 7741119  
Ministry of Tourism 642311  
Herd complaints 666112  
Price complaints 661176  
Telephone Information 12  
Jordan and Middle East calls 18  
Overseas calls 644945  
Repair service 11  
NIGHT DUTY  
AMMAN:  
Dr. Yashir Haddad 675480  
Dr. Sa'id Abu Hatab 638842  
Dr. Munther Al Qarim 779959  
Dr. Ali Al Zamil 667753  
Firas pharmacy 669192  
Fardous pharmacy 775316  
Al Asena pharmacy 637045  
Naroukh pharmacy 623672  
Al Salam pharmacy 636730  
Yacoub pharmacy 644945  
Shmeisani pharmacy 637660  
TAXIS:  
Al Jobel taxi 776061  
Al Qasi (Abu Joudah) taxi 743806  
Wassan taxi 776273  
Ra'ad taxi 891420  
Rawda taxi 741572  
Unayya taxi 775780  
Muab taxi 893092  
IRBID:  
Dr. Atallah Nasir 775825  
Al Shamsa pharmacy 775825  
ZARQA:  
Dr. Hisham Al Shababji 986632  
Khalifeh pharmacy 985417

### MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in Jds per kg.  
Apple (French) 900 / 800  
Mallow 90 / 60  
Banana 320 / 280  
Marion 180 / 140  
Onion (dry) 300 / 260  
Onion (local) 300 / 260  
Beans 420 / 350  
Beans (broad) 420 / 350  
Cabbage 120 / 80  
Carrot 120 / 80  
Cauliflower 150 / 100  
Cherry 570 / 500  
Cucumbers 170 / 120  
Dates (2 kgs) 220 / 160  
Eggplant (small) 200 / 150  
Garlic 330 / 260  
Lemon (yellow) 470 / 400  
Lemon (green) 300 / 250  
Mallow 90 / 60  
Marion 180 / 140  
Onion (dry) 300 / 260  
Onion (local) 300 / 260  
Peas 400 / 300  
Pepper (hot) 240 / 200  
Pepper (sweet) 340 / 300  
Potato 180 / 170  
Strawberry 1250 / 1000  
Tomatoes 80 / 50  
Watermelon 120 / 80  
Sweetcorn 240 / 130



## Regent receives MAP delegation

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Tuesday listened to a briefing about the Medical Aid for Palestinians (MAP) by the group's Chairman Derek Cooper, who outlined the group's objectives of assisting refugees and victims of wars.

At a special audience, Prince Hassan briefed the delegation on the tragic situation in the occupied Arab territories and the sufferings of the Palestinians in these territories as a result of the inhuman Israeli practices.

Prince Hassan lauded the noble message of the group and its humanitarian objectives and wished them every success in their mission and a happy stay in Jordan.

Also Tuesday Prince Hassan received the visiting Kuwaiti chairman of the General Corporation for Agricultural and Fisheries Affairs Ibrahim Al Du'ij Al Sabah, in the presence of Agriculture Minister Marwan Hmoud and the Kuwaiti Charge d'Affaires in Amman.

## Amin chairs meeting on development plan

AMMAN (Petra) — Amman Governor Mohammad Ali Al Amin Tuesday chaired a meeting for heads of the governorate's development areas, during which they discussed means to overcome the problems that have obstructed the progress of work on some projects included in the Amman governorate's development plan.

Amin called for the reformation of the area development councils to achieve the plan's objectives "which are based on the public participation in development, as stressed by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent."

The meeting was attended by Director of Regional Planning at the Planning Ministry Abdullah Abu Ayyash and the governor's assistant for development affairs.

Concluding their 7th session, participants stressed the importance of evaluation and follow up,

describing it as an effective tool for activating agricultural credit institutions and providing the right opportunity to supply information and data.

They also highlighted the need for an effective and comprehensive data base, saying that it is a basic part of the credit corporation's work.

They noted that the Agricultural Credit Corporations, by the nature of its work, requires comprehensive and accurate information on national economy, and particularly in agriculture and information on the institutions technical, financial and administrative aspects.

Also Tuesday Amin presided over a meeting for Amman Provincial Organisation Committee and discussed issues pertaining to organisational plans of Marj Al Hamam, Naour and Khushbafat Al Shawabkeh councils.



KUWAITI OFFICIAL: Agriculture Minister Marwan Al Hmoud, and the visiting Kuwaiti Chairman of the Board of Directors of the General Corporation for Agricultural and Fisheries Affairs, Ibrahim Al Du'ij Al Sabah Tuesday visits Al Shomari Wildlife reserve in Azraq and are being briefed on the environment and nature in Jordan by Anis Muasher, chairman of the Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature.

## Haj Hassan leaves for Iraq

AMMAN (Petra, J.T.) — Minister of Transport and Telecommunications Khaled Al Haj Hassan left for Baghdad Tuesday to take part in the general assembly meetings of the Iraq Jordan Land Transport Company (IJLTC) and the Arab Maritime Bridge Company, grouping Jordan, Iraq, and Egypt.

The meetings will last three days during which Haj Hassan is also expected to hold separate talks with his Iraqi and Egyptian counterparts, dealing with Jordan's cooperation with their countries in transport, postal and telecommunications affairs, and plans for joint ventures in these

fields. The IJLTC will discuss a report by its board of directors on the company's operations and final accounts for 1987 during which the company made a profit of JD 3.346 million.

Last February, the company announced its decision for the purchase of 150 trucks from the French company, Renault, at the cost of JD 3.927 million to help boost its transportation capabilities and promote trade between Jordan and Iraq.

Increased quantities of Iraq-bound goods have been arriving in Aqaba since the beginning of

1987 warranting more trucks to be employed to transport them to their destination, according to company officials.

Since the start of the Gulf war Aqaba has been serving as the port for Iraq as well as Jordanian goods, and the IJLTC has been shouldering most of the transportation task between the two countries.

The Maritime Bridge Company's general assembly will review plans to transport passengers and goods between Egypt and Iraq through Aqaba, proposals for expanding the company's operations and the company's budget.

## Jordan, FAO discuss task of RDAR centre

AMMAN (Petra, J.T.) — Officials from the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and Jordan Tuesday discussed arrangements to operate the Jordan-based Regional Centre on Rural Development and Agrarian Reform (RDAR).

FAO Assistant Director Salah Jumaa and Ministry of Social Development Secretary General Mohammad Sqour discussed preparations being made at the Princess Rahmeh Social Development Centre, at Allan near Salt, to enable the centre to commence operations.

FAO and Jordan agreed last March to establish the regional centre at Allan, and apart from Jordan, Syria, Egypt, Pakistan, Iraq, and Tunisia have agreed to participate in the centre's operations and benefit from its services.

Sqour told Jumaa that the Jordanian government appreciates FAO's efforts to establish the project and pledged that the ministry will place its facilities and expertise under its disposal.

"Jordan will also persuade other Arab and friendly nations in the Near East region to join in the project, which is designed to contribute to rural development and promote agrarian reform," Sqour added.

For his part, Jumaa said FAO will speed up procedures for opening the centre and will pave the way by holding a meeting for representatives of the six countries, to endorse the centre's internal laws, financial set-up and contributions of various countries.

At such meeting the participants will also endorse the centre's first budget, agree on a working programme and appoint a director for the centre. Jumaa noted.

Jumaa and Sqour agreed that the first meeting should be held in the first half of October.

According to FAO officials in Amman, the Allan centre will supervise the work of national branch centres to be set up in each participating country and will coordinate their work.

They said the RDAR centre will be operating under the supervision of three main committees — the board of directors, the technical council, and the executive council — the three of which will be elected at the October meeting.

Sqour said that the projected centre aims to involve local people in the process of rural development and improve the living condition of the local inhabitants.

To achieve that aim he said the centre will embark on research work and studies in agrarian reform and rural development, organise seminars and conferences and hold training courses from the six participating countries.

## 11,500 people apply for pilgrimage

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs has embarked on preparing lists of names of would-be pilgrims to the holy places in Mecca and Medina this year.

A ministry official said that registration for performers of the pilgrimage has officially ended and a total of 11,500 people have

applied.

These came from the two banks of Jordan, the occupied Gaza Strip and Palestinian territories, occupied since 1948, the official said.

According to the official, the ministry will make arrangements for pilgrims travelling by land to go to the holy places in 22 diffe-

rent convoys, each comprising 12-15 buses in addition to vehicles offering emergency services.

Lodging facilities will be offered to the pilgrims coming here from the occupied territories during their stay in the East Bank, and on their way back home, the official said.

## Municipality ponders means to ease new interchange traffic congestion

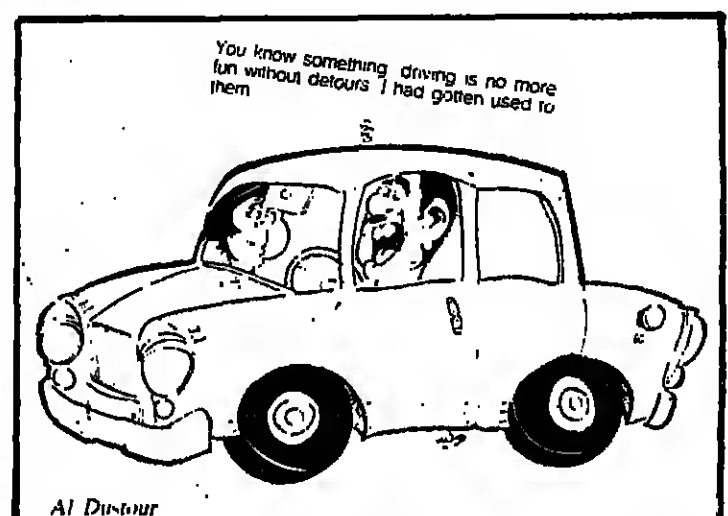
AMMAN (J.T.) — The designer of the Ministry of Interior interchange, opened last Saturday for traffic following 30 months of construction work, has been summoned for consultations with the Greater Amman Municipality, and is expected here on Monday, Greater Amman Mayor Abdul Ra'oud Al Rawabdeh announced in a radio interview.

Speaking in a call-in programme broadcast by Radio Jordan's Arabic service, Rawabdeh said that the municipality cannot offer the public any solution for the present congestion at the interchange before it least one week, after it had completed its study on the situation with the designer and three engineers who supervised the work as well as traffic police officers.

The interchange has been witnessing a heavy traffic congestion ever since its opening on June 4, especially in the rush hours.

Motorists noticed that neither the overpass linking the Ministry of Interior area with Jubal Hussein nor the tunnel going from Jubal Amman and Shmeisani towards the Independence Street was witnessing any jams.

But it was noticed that the heavy traffic occurs along the road going out from Abdali to-



Al-Dustour

wards the Sports City which goes through the interchange.

As there is no other route to take from Abdali to the Sports City and due to the heavy flow of traffic along that route day and night, congestion has occurred, and according to some motorists, crossing the interchange along this route takes them at least 15 minutes, far exceeding the time they used to take before the construction of the interchange.

In his radio interview, Rawabdeh said the municipality was

going ahead with plans to install traffic lights at 42 intersections in 30 years, at the rate of two annually.

Shortly, he said, work will start on the Ministry of Industry and Trade junction which is not far away from the Interior Ministry interchange.

Rawabdeh also announced that the municipality intends to create a pedestrian zone at the heart of the city, banning entry of any cars to help shoppers and stimulate commercial business downtown.

## Civil defence to set up support units in Zarqa

ZARQA (J.T.) — The Civil Defence Department (CDD) plans to set up a voluntary civil defence unit here to offer assistance in emergency cases and to work as a support wing for the Civil Defence services in the city.

The department director in Zarqa Col. Omar Dandis said the projected unit will also be entrusted with helping the police and Civil Defence authorities in dealing with the consequences of natural disasters and the spread of infectious diseases.

Dandis said in a statement to Al Ra'i Arabic daily that a number of centres will be opened for

these volunteers who will be working in close cooperation with Civil Defence men to provide assistance.

These centres, will be located at schools, municipalities, sports clubs and charitable societies, Dandis added.

Volunteers will be chosen following a circular which will be distributed to government offices and public organisations, he said.

Dandis said special training will be given to the volunteers who will be divided into groups handling fire fighting, rescue operations, first aid and other aspects of Civil Defence work.



Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh Tuesday lays the foundation stone for an emergency and first aid building in the Al Bashir hospital premises (Petra photo)

## Hamzeh lays foundation stone for emergency, first aid building

AMMAN (Petra) — Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh Tuesday laid the foundation stone for an emergency and first aid building in the Al Bashir Hospital premises in Ashrafieh, Amman.

On the occasion, the minister said the JD 1 million project "will contribute, to a great extent, to reduce pressure on the emergency and first aid department at the hospital, which handles at least 600 cases on a daily basis."

Hamzeh said the new centre will offer first aid and emergency services to the public and will also serve as a training site for doctors and paramedics involved in these operations.

"The Health Ministry will have direct supervision over the centre, providing it with sufficient

qualified staff," Hamzeh noted.

The six-storey building to be set up on 7,500 metres of land will have 112 beds on the second and third floors which will be assigned for patients, while the other floors will be used for surgical operations, X-ray, Intensive Care Units, administration, and outpatient wings, the minister said.

The minister later inspected the designs of the new project, prepared by the Ministry of Public Works and being implemented by a local construction firm.

The minister said that the project should be ready in two years.

The Jordan News Agency, Petra Tuesday quoted the Health Minister as giving his approval for the establishment of mother and child care centres at Sabha, Ham-

raa and Manishieh in Mafrak governorate.

The new centres are to offer services to at least 16,000 inhabitants of these villages.

### NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

**TAWJIHI EXAMS:** Greater Amman Education Department director said that a total of 40,527 students from the governorate will sit for the general Secondary Certificate Examinations (Tawjihi), which will be held on June 19. The educational official said that a total of 21,476 students from the governorate will also be taking the Secondary Stage Admission Examination exam, which will also be held on June 19.

**SPORTS FESTIVAL:** Balqa Education Department Tuesday held a sports festival at the Municipal playground in Fuhels to mark the Independence Day, the Great Arab Revolt anniversary and the Army Day.

**NEW RACA CHIEF:** The Regional Agricultural Credit Association (RACA) General Assembly Monday elected director of Jordan's Agricultural Credit Corporation Sami Al Sum'a as chairman of the RACA executive board and the president of the Iraqi Agricultural Credit Bank as vice-chairman.

**MESSAGE TO CHINA:** The Amman-based World Islamic Organisations Council has sent a memorandum to the Chinese Peoples Democratic Republic President Yang Shangkun urging him to work with the other permanent members of the United Nations Security Council to implement the United Nations Security Council Resolution 598 on the Iran-Iraq war.

**'CHARITY' WORKER:** Amman police have arrested a man posing as a representative of the General Union of Voluntary Societies (GUVS) and raising funds for an imaginary kindergarten to be operated by a charitable society. Police sources said that the man was found to have collected JD 15,000 over during two years of his campaign for the imaginary charitable work raised from cities and organisations in Amman and other towns.

**PRINCE HASSAN AWARD:** Acting Amman Education Department Director Tuesday received a Bahraini delegation, currently on a visit to Jordan, to have first hand information on activities of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan's Award. The educational official said that Prince Hassan's Award, the first of its kind in the Arab region, aims to enhance students belonging to their land and to provide a link between the students and their community.

**SECURITY CENTRE:** The Arab Interior Ministers Council's Centre for Security Studies and Training has selected Director of Public Security Gen. Abdul Hadi Al Majali as member of the centre's board of directors.

**BLOOD DONATION:** Jordan Red Crescent Society's youth branch is organising a blood donation campaign at the Red Crescent Society Blood Bank. The campaign includes two lectures, one about promotion of blood donation and the other about first aid in cases of burns, poisoning, fractures and artificial respiration.

**ART EXHIBITION:** Culture and National Heritage Minister Mohammad Al Hammuri Tuesday opened an art exhibition by Tawfiq Yahya at the French Cultural Centre.

### OBITUARY

Majaj Family, their kins and relatives on the East and West Banks of Jordan and abroad announce with deep sorrow and grief the passing away of

**Isa J. Majaj**

On Monday June 6, 1988, at the age of 61. May his soul rest in peace. The date of burial will be announced.

**Marriott Sets Standards**

### WANTED

The Jeddah Marriott Hotel has a vacancy for the following positions:

1. Male Sales Manager
2. Male Secretary

Applicants must be Jordanian citizen, have completed the 2 years national service, and have excellent command of both Arabic and English. Interviews will be held at the Amman Marriott Hotel.

Please contact Human Resources Department on 660100 for more information.

Marriott people know how.

JEDDAH Marriott

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**ASHTAR HOTEL**  
*Main Spa*  
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\* For further information please call Tel. 801554 — Amman



## Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation.  
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RAMI G. KHOURI

Editorial and advertising offices:

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Telephones: 667171-6, 670141-4, 666265-2

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### Stop the offensive preaching

THOUGH confirmed admirers of constancy, we are nevertheless sad to note that United States Secretary of State George Shultz has ended his latest Mideast diplomatic mission on the same note on which he started it four days ago: Misdirected, unsubstantiated, arrogant, self-congratulatory and highly offensive preaching. His warning in Cairo Tuesday that unless Arabs and Israelis "shed their illusions" the region would be engulfed with extremism, arms build-ups and intense hatred strikes us as a fresh display of two factors which have caused us — and the majority of other Arabs — to view the Shultz initiative with scepticism: The American government's refusal to accept its share of the responsibility for the cycle of violence in the region, and the presumption that the United States can step into the region and prod the naughty brawlers to make peace.

Those of us who happen to live around here, rather than fly in for occasional visits, would suggest to Mr. Shultz that the Middle East has been engulfed in extremism, violence and hatred for about 40 years — or since the establishment of the state of Israel and the national catastrophe of the Palestinians. A major cause of regional turbulence and sustained human suffering is the American determination to maintain Israel as the dominant regional fact, while the Arabs and their rights are dealt with in relation to their attitude to Israel. This is inequity and injustice of the highest order — and its result is an Arab determination to fight back, and to achieve justice in the end. The United States plays a central role in maintaining the injustice, in fuelling the hatred and in providing the arms for the military build-up. For the American secretary of state to warn against trends which his country has nurtured and guaranteed for several centuries is a very sad display of all that is bad in America, of all that is naive, unrealistic, presumptuous and morally effete. This is also, we believe, an aberration of American principles and of the otherwise commendable and humane behaviour of the American people.

Mr. Shultz also says he finds universal interest in finding a path to peace, and hopes to return to the area. He's welcome to do so, and he will find the Arabs always willing to meet and talk. The imperatives of justice and peace are overwhelming. We will explore any path to this end. But Mr. Shultz should not confuse our willingness to keep talking with a desire to submit to American-Israeli demands at any cost; nor should he see himself as the only mediator in town, or his plan as the only game in town. Four trips and few results should cause him to stop the preaching show: tone down the moralistic mumbo-jumbo; get off his high horse; inject more equity into his proposals; stop being so partial to Israeli and Zionist positions; bring his great country off the fence on Palestinian and Israeli rights, land for peace and other key issues; and then return to the region with more credibility, more stature, more honour and more hope of a breakthrough. We look forward to his next visit with much anticipation — as, we are sure, do the Palestinians and Lebanese and other Arabs who have been jailed, or detained in their thousands, or have had their homes demolished, or who have been deported from their homeland, or who have been maimed or killed by an Israeli army that is financed and supplied by the country which Mr. Shultz represents.



### ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

#### Al Ra'i: Eyes on Algiers

THE eyes of millions of people are now turned towards Algiers where the Arab leaders are now holding their summit meeting. These millions are now convinced that they can only resort to force for regaining their usurped lands and they have no alternative to military confrontation with the Israeli enemy to liberate the occupied land and safeguard Arab identity. These millions of masses are attaching hope to this summit in Algiers and awaiting constructive results. They are hoping that the outcome of the summit will be on equal level with the sacrifice of people now involved in an uprising against Israel, and the sacrifices of the Iraqi people and armed forces who have been involved in a battle for defending Arab soil. The heroic struggle of the Palestinian people demands an equal measure at the present summit in terms of support and assistance so that the Palestinians can maintain their steadfastness. The Algiers summit is called on to take a firm stand with regard to Iran's continued aggression on Iraq and should take steps leading towards a permanent peace in the Gulf. Iraq has been offering service to the Arab Nation, and it is time for Arab countries to display true solidarity in word and deed with the Iraqi people and armed forces in the face of aggression and Iran's expansionist designs in our land.

#### Al Dustour: Watching for positive signs

THE Arab heads of state meet in Algiers in a relaxed atmosphere and against a background of good inter-Arab relations, characterised with solidarity and cooperation. They meet in Algiers in order to discuss the situation in the Israeli-held Arab territory where the Palestinians continue their uprising and maintain their steadfastness in the face of Israel's practices and inhuman actions. The Algiers summit is considered a great event in itself because it is not only designed to bolster inter-Arab relations but also to extend support and assistance to the oppressed people of Palestine. If all the Arabs are looking towards Algiers now for positive results, the Palestinians are awaiting salvation and anxiously watching out for positive and constructive signs, hoping for speedy help and speedy solution for their chronic problem. The oppressed Palestinian people are longing for more than material help and praise of their heroic struggle and steadfastness. They are awaiting collective action that can end the atrocities from their land and bring about liberation to them and to their occupied territory. The current summit in Algiers is another chance for the Arab heads of state to draw up a proper policy for immediate aid to the Palestinian people and an effective action to deter the Israeli enemy.

#### Sawt Al Shaab: 2 issues on summit agenda

THE land of the one million martyrs is now hosting an Arab summit meeting, called to examine the present Arab situation. The Arab heads of state are confronted with the eight-year-old Gulf war and Iran's expansionist designs; the on-going Palestinian people's uprising in the face of Zionist terrorism. The Algiers summit follows a successful meeting by Arab leaders in Amman a few months ago where they laid the ground for consensus and agreement and solidarity which are inevitable for any successful endeavour. The outcome of the Algiers meeting should not be less in importance than the great victories of the Iraqi armed forces over the Iranian aggressors. Neither should this summit be less in level than the sacrifices of the oppressed people suffering under Israeli rule and maintaining their uprising for freedom. The steadfast Palestinians and Iraqis are looking with hope towards the summit; and are awaiting constructive results capable of thwarting Israel's designs. The Arab leaders have no alternative to shouldering their duty towards themselves and towards their nation.

## Financial mergers — should they be encouraged?

By Nayef S. Zubi

THE recent announcement by the government regarding merger activities among financial companies and commercial banks attempts to bring about a restructuring of the financial sector in Jordan. In some cases — the insurance sector — the government has been providing incentives to facilitate mergers.

It could be argued that the current slowdown in the economy provides the rationale for mergers. They could save the economy the dead weight costs of bankruptcy, if such mergers occur between a healthy company and a failing one. In other cases, the government might have been assuming the presence of economies to scale — the correlation between size and cost effectiveness — as a rationale for mergers.

It is the purpose of this article to analyse the impact of takeover activities on the welfare of both target companies — those sought to be acquired by a bidding company — and bidding company — that hiding the takeover of target company — as well as on the overall economy. Understanding the economics of such activity requires knowing what function mergers actually serve.

Generally speaking, mergers could be of several types: horizontal, if both corporations produce the same commodity and serve the same markets, and vertical, when a firm acquires a supplier or customer. Jordan Petroleum Refinery, merging with a crude oil producer, is an example of vertical integration. Conglomerate mergers is where a company acquires another in an unrelated line of business. Jordan Brewery, acquiring Dar Al Dawn for Development and Investment, is an example of Conglomerate mergers.

#### Mechanism for takeovers

Takeovers could be affected through tender offers, proxy fights, and mergers. The tender offer is directly made to the stockholders of the target company to buy some or all of their stock holdings for a specified price and during a specified time. The approval of target company's management and Board of Directors is not required to conclude the takeover. The proxy fight is an internal affair.

The stockholders' votes are solicited for the election of a new Board of Directors. Lastly, the merger is negotiated with the target company's management, and when approved by its Board of Directors, is submitted to the stockholders for approval.

#### Economics of corporate control

A relevant question regarding merger activities is: Why such activities exist and what an economic function, if any, they do serve. The standard theorising holds that takeovers are simply a quest to achieve economies to scale, or to create market power.

In some cases, they are merely a civilised alternative to bankruptcy or the voluntary liquidation that transfer assets from failing to rising firms. Obviously, mergers between a healthy company and a failing one eliminate dead weight losses of bankruptcy proceedings.

#### Current view on mergers

The current view, which is gaining currency, holds that takeover activity — mergers, tender offers and proxy fights — is a manifestation of the competition for corporate control which the stockholders have mostly delegated to the Board of Directors who determine the hiring, firing and the compensation of management. Equivalently, this view holds that takeover activity reflects market forces at work to select better management of the corporation sector and, thus, better allocation of economic resources.

Henry G. Manne, the dean of the law school and director of the law and economic centre at George Mason University describes the tender offer as "...the most important and beneficial financial invention of the 20th century. Its very existence has probably added hundreds of billions of dollars to American capital values. Without it, noncontrolling shareholders in companies with widely diffused ownership would be nearly helpless in the face of managerial incompetence, self-dealing or inattention to business."

In that light, takeover provides another mechanism to protect the interests of shareholders when corporate internal mechanism fails. Management performance of the corporate sector is exposed to scrutiny of external market quest for corporate control besides the mechanism of internal discipline. It is of no surprise to know that the outcry against takeovers comes from the management of target corporation.

The de facto separation of ownership and control of the modern

corporation makes the takeover mechanism an important market function that should not be disabled. This function gives the shareholders both power and protection commensurate with their interest in corporate affairs and gives the economy a better allocation of assets and a higher value of shareholders wealth.

#### Market power arguments

Mergers would allow merged entities to benefit from scale and operating economies, if synergy exists. Synergy simply means two-plus-two equal to five. That is to say that the value of the merged entity is enhanced by the ability to benefit from economies of size. The scale economies stem in part from the indivisibility nature of capital, labour and overhead costs. It also stems from economies in the specific management functions: control, planning, marketing, and research and development, to name but a few of such functions. Simply stated, a merged entity needs one personnel department, one planning department and so on. Saving on the costs of management functions, thus follows.

The efficiency in the use of economic resources that economies-to-scale driven mergers could bring about also mean that over the short run, unemployment could arise. That is the case because efficiency comes in part from simply the head count. If the efficiency criterion is the yardstick to which social welfare is measured, then this short-term cost should be borne. The economic decision-maker is well-advised to take note of such a cost.

Another argument that has been advanced to explain mergers is that mergers achieve market power when other mechanisms, such as Cartels, seem illegal. It is this aspect of mergers that has provided the fertile ground for government intervention. The fear always has been that monopoly compared to competition raise prices, lower production level, and that hurt the consumers.

#### Mergers in the banking industry in Jordan

Mergers, except where it is important to save the economy from the dead weight loss of bankruptcy should be a market driven activity. The government is well-advised not to obstruct, nor force, the market for mergers in Jordan. It is my view that voluntary mergers and takeover activities — that are forced by the market — even departing from the economies of scale argument, should be allowed to take their due course, thus forcing competition into the management of the corporate sector. That simply means that the government should not, in general, provide incentives to facilitate mergers that otherwise would not have happened.

The case, however, would be different in the case of a failing bank. Government should encourage and facilitate the takeover of such bank by a healthy one. On the other hand, encouraging mergers among failing banks under the argument of scale alone, is not necessarily productive.

The economies of scale alone, without providing a competitive management, at the top of the merged firm, is not enough to guarantee the desired results.

Encouraging the takeover of a failing bank by a healthy one, through a bidding process, would save the economic resources spent in bankruptcy proceedings, and assure smooth transition.

The current practice in the U.S. is such that when a commercial bank fails, the Federal Deposit Insurance Company (FDIC) — the agency that insures bank deposits up to \$100,000 — usually uses two options to protect depositors.

First, it may choose to pay off insured depositors and liquidate the bank. Using the second option, called a purchase and assumption, the FDIC arranges a takeover of the failed bank by an existing financial institution using a bidding process. The highest bid to acquire the failing bank is taken. The guidelines used are:

1. To choose the option, and the acquiring bank, that would minimise the loss of the insurance fund. That is so because the FDIC should provide the difference between the failed bank's liabilities and assets (liabilities are higher for a failing bank) less the amount of the cash bid provided by the acquiring firm.

2. The purchase and assumption option is usually used in the case of a large bank failure.

Mergers is no magic solution to the economic ills in Jordan. That should be clear. However, the more the markets are allowed to perform their functions, the more Jordan will get closer to having competitive management at the top of our corporate sector. And that will assure a better and more efficient allocation of Jordan's financial capital.

## OPEN FORUM

### A dream beyond barriers

WITH the Arab summit convened in Algiers, there is talk of side meetings for the Maghreb countries to work further towards a form of cooperation between them. This will hopefully work out because, after the formation of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), it would be another cornerstone in the long-awaited Arab unity.

Polarisation of countries is not just a theory anymore with the success of the GCC and the European Community.

Crossing our borders with Syria for the Eid Al Fitr holidays makes one think of what we are doing in these two neighbouring Arab countries towards worthy needs of cooperation and strength through polarisation.

By car it took my family and a couple of friends one hour to reach the border from Amman, one hour from the Syrian border to Damascus, but four hours on the two border stations finishing formalities and unnecessary red tape. It was obvious that every step of bureaucracy could have been much shorter.

All through the four hours (from 8 p.m. to midnight), even my three-year-old son was obsessed with the idea of the passport after noticing the importance we were all paying to the procedures related to the documents.

"Dad, where are the passports?"

"Mummy, give me my passport."

"Dad, I want my own passport with me." (He is included in mine) ... and so on.

During our week-long stay in Syria, I couldn't help but notice another thing: Tomatoes that were almost disposed of in Jordan were a precious and rare commodity in Syria. Also, Syrian-made clothes there cost almost nothing; whereas, Jordan imports similar clothes from other parts of the world costing up to five times as much. Tomatoes and clothes are only mere examples of the results of the borders' economic restrictions and obstacles.

Back to the extraordinary Arab summit. The main, if not the only item, of the agenda is the intifada and ways of supporting it. Hopefully, by reaching a consensus on this issue more doors will be opened for Arab cooperation through a reduction and then the abolishing of these border formalities. Just think of all the time, money and energy that will be saved through an agreement that only leaders are capable of reaching.

Sana Atiyeh

## Different perceptions cloud views of Egyptians, Americans

By John Fullerton  
Renter

CAIRO — The loudest sounds in the exclusive Cairo suburb of Maadi at weekends are the clink of ice in tall glasses and foreign laughter behind spruce hedges.

A game of basketball is in full swing. Nearby, wealthy American and Egyptian teenagers giggle over their dates at the edge of an azure swimming pool.

On one corner, black-clad security police with machine-pistols guard a shattered Israeli villa, a symbol of contentious peace between countries which went to war four times in 25 years but now take the lion's share of American aid.

Thirty minutes' drive away, the new U.S. embassy towers like a fortress above central Cairo. The building, the largest U.S. diplomatic and aid complex in the world, will be formally opened later this year.

Washington gives Cairo more than \$800 million a year for civil projects and a further \$1.2 billion in military aid. U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has picked Egypt as his base for his current Middle East peace mission, his fourth this year.

But how do Egyptians and members of the 10,000-strong American community see one another? What do they have in common?

"The Americans are trying to penetrate Egyptian society, but they are clumsy," says commentator Mohammed Syed Ahmed. "They don't operate on the same wavelength. They are going to go on being *Khawagas* (foreigners). We don't speak the same language."

#### Boxed in a corner

Publicly, both governments aim to stabilise Egypt by extending the social compact, developing industrial infrastructure, curbing 25 per cent inflation, cutting the budget deficit, invigorating the private sector and reducing Egypt's foreign debt of some \$40 billion.

But there are differences in perspective.

"The 1979 peace treaty with Israel boxed us into a corner," says one Egyptian official. "We were forced by (former President Anwar) Sadat to choose between peace with the Arabs and peace with Israel. I feel that trade-off should never have happened. Now we are trying to work our way out of this corner."

He said Cairo had little option but to go along with the thrust of the current U.S. Middle East peace mission, but differed on operational aspects.

"What do you expect us to do?" the Egyptian official asked. "In fact, our perception on the need for a Middle East peace conference under U.N. auspices is closer to the Soviet stance."

Defence analyst Wahid Abdul Meguid saw Egypt's acquisition of modern U.S. arms such as the F-16 fighter, M-1 tank and E-2C Hawkeye airborne radar plane as the spearhead of a long-term but unspoken aim of achieving military parity with Israel, notwithstanding the Camp David peace process.

"Syria proclaims its intention to

achieve parity while we keep quiet about it, at least publicly."

Meguid said America's arms and expertise were as essential to Egypt today as Moscow's had proved in the 1960s.

He believed no Third World state could build effective, modern defences without help from one of the superpowers.

No room to manoeuvre

Syed Ahmed commented on a feeling expressed by some Egyptians that the relationship between Washington and Egypt and between Washington and Israel were unequal in substance, and that American cash limited Egypt's room for manoeuvre.

"Egypt's logic is that we have offered Washington something very valuable, peace with Israel. We paid a very high price for that. What America is doing in return is not enough."

A Western intelligence analyst spelled out the bottom line of Washington's policy of injecting more than \$2 billion into Egypt and \$3 billion into Israel each year.

The two Middle East peace partners top the list of countries receiving U.S. military and economic aid.

The analyst said American taxpayers were footing the bill here, in Israel and in naval deployments in the Gulf to keep the peace — because it was in America's own interest to do so. That was a political reality Arabs would have to come to terms with.

"The bill is a way of ensuring the security of the United States," he said. "When Egyptians say they should get more, my reply is that it would be difficult to go along with anything that isn't seen to be in our own national interest."

The official was frank in expressing personal misgivings over growing American involvement in the Arab World.

"I fear two things," he said. "One is the tendency to see problems as someone else's responsibility, to abdicate responsibility for one's actions."

"The second is the subtle temptation to jump into the American pocket and expect to be taken care of when things go wrong," the analyst said, adding that Egypt was in the throes of cultural, political and military change.

Both American and Egyptian observers agreed that the Iran-Iraq war had been the catalyst for Egypt's reemergence as a mainstream Arab power after its isolation as the sole Arab country to sign a peace treaty with Israel.

Since late November, 11 Arab states have buried objections to the peace pact and restored full diplomatic ties. Only Libya, Syria, Algeria and Lebanon do not have Cairo embassies.

Analysts say that if Egypt needs American money and technology, its emerging regional role and ability to control the Suez Canal are not lost on Washington.

The strategic relationship was based on mutual need, but not always for the same reasons or the same end.

"Don't make the mistake of using Western logic when assessing this part of the world," said an Egyptian journalist.

## What is left for Reagan: Politics, hostages, Noriega, maybe START

By W.W. Dale Nelson  
The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan will have a hard time exceeding the colour and drama of his fourth U.S.-Soviet summit, but his aides say he will have plenty to keep him busy until he leaves office in January.

There's an outside chance that his schedule might include a fifth meeting with Soviet leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev, to sign a treaty reducing superpower arsenals of long-range nuclear missiles.

He's also expected to take at least four more vacation trips to his California ranch.

Reagan's agenda includes an economic summit meeting with leaders of the industrialised Western countries and Japan, campaign trips on behalf of George Bush and other Republican candidates and a brief appearance at the Republican convention in New Orleans.

As they have for many months, the president and his aides also say that efforts continue to secure the freedom of nine American hostages held in Lebanon.

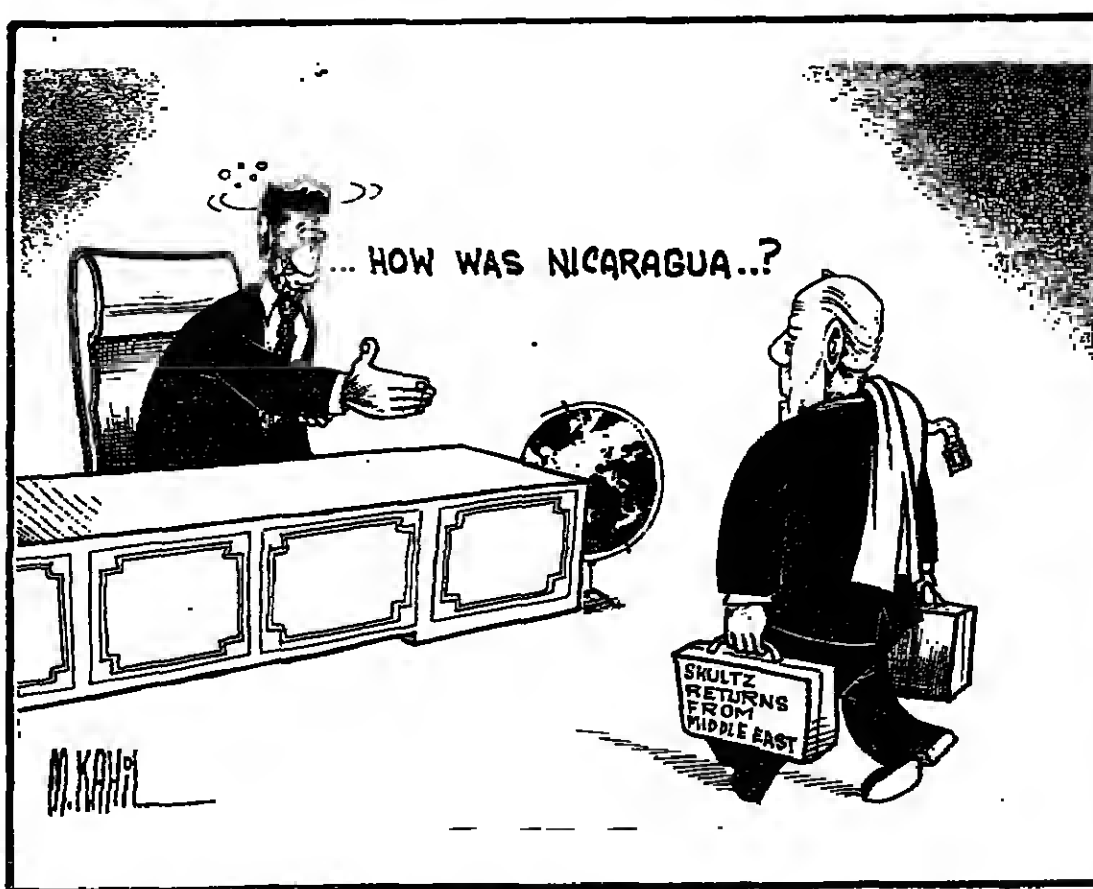
Administration efforts to force Gen. Manuel Antonio Noriega from power in Panama, which collapsed as Reagan was on his way to the summit, may also be resumed.

On the president's immediate schedule are a couple of speeches in Washington in which he will report on his Moscow visit.

Still undecided is the future of a proposed treaty reducing intercontinental ballistic missile arsenals by 30 to 50 per cent, which both sides had originally said they hoped might be signed during the meetings in the Kremlin.

"We are both hopeful that it can be finished before I leave office," Reagan told students at Moscow state university. "But I assure you that if it isn't... I will have impressed on my successor that we must carry on until it is signed."

Martin Anderson, the president's former top policy adviser, said "I would predict that he and



General Secretary Gorbachev are going to be working even harder to put together a reduction in the big weapons.

"They may not get to the full 50 per cent but I wouldn't be surprised if they did get some agreement," said Anderson, now a senior fellow at Stanford University.

Gorbachev and Reagan, who first met in Geneva in 1985 and subsequently got together in Reykjavik, Iceland, and in Washington before their session in Moscow, have indicated they would be willing to meet again to sign such a treaty.

#### Next venue

With difficult negotiations still ahead, no concrete plans have been made, but some sources have suggested Budapest, Hungary, as a possible site.

More immediately, Reagan is

to meet in Toronto June 19-21 with heads of government from Canada, Japan, West Germany, Britain, Italy and France for the 14th annual economic summit. With the exception of Britain's Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, he will have been in office longer than any of them.

"There are no burning issues," said one administration official. "It's a 'where we have been and where we are going' kind of thing."

Reagan's speech at the Republican national convention in New Orleans Aug. 15-16 is expected to be a brief drop-in enroute to his annual August vacation at his ranch north of Santa Barbara, California.

He is also expected to visit the ranch in July and, as usual, spend thanksgiving there and round out the year at the home of old friend Walter Annenberg in Rancho

Mirage, California. His term ends at noon on Jan. 20.

The president is expected to make campaign appearances on Bush's behalf after the vice president's expected nomination at the convention.

"Nothing has been scheduled, but he will be doing campaigning for the vice president and a lot of campaigning for Senate and House candidates," deputy White House press secretary B.J. Cooper said.

It does not sound as dramatic as meeting with refuseniks in Moscow, dueling with Gorbachev inside the Kremlin walls or answering barbed questions from Soviet students.

But, as Reagan said in a May 2 speech to the U.S. chamber of commerce: reviewing his administration's accomplishments, "we aren't at the end yet."



## Somalia orders evacuated foreigners to return to north

MOGADISHU (R) — Somalia has ordered more than 160 foreigners evacuated from the rebel-occupied northwest of the country to return there by Wednesday or leave the country.

A Foreign Ministry statement said Monday that the foreigners had been evacuated needlessly and against the government's better judgment.

"The withdrawal was organized by the U.N. without consulting the Somali government in spite of the fact that the Somali government was ensuring the security of foreign workers," the statement said.

Diplomats in Mogadishu said five Indians were killed and several other foreigners wounded during a rebel attack on the northern city of Hargeisa last week.

Three small planes flying under U.N. colours evacuated more than 160 foreigners from city Friday and Saturday.

British embassy spokesman Harvey Bell said Tuesday that a further group of foreigners was

flowed from the northern port of Berbera to Mogadishu by a special flight of Somali airlines Saturday.

Reports from neighbouring Djibouti said 45 to 50 foreigners had gathered in Berbera to await evacuation, but Bell said he had no information about the number flown out to Mogadishu.

He said the situation in the north remained unclear. But the government appeared to be in control of Hargeisa, Berbera and Burao, a nearby town which was overrun by the rebel Somali National Movement (SNM) at the start of its offensive May 27, Bell told Reuters.

The Somali Foreign Ministry insisted that the evacuation of foreigners from the north "was not justified by the facts."

"The Somali government therefore requires them to return to their place of work and resume work with effect from Wednesday June 8," the ministry said.

"If the organisers (or companies and aid agencies) do not agree then those who were evacu-

ated should leave the country the same day," it added.

Most of the foreigners working in northern Somalia were relief workers attached to refugee camps, aid workers involved with development projects and oil company employees engaged in exploration work.

Bell said there seemed little prospect of those evacuated from the northwest returning there by the government's deadline.

Many of the foreigners flown out of Hargeisa to Garoe, a town firmly in government hands 550 kilometres to the east, were only expected to arrive in Mogadishu Tuesday, the British diplomat said.

Some of those evacuated had already reached the capital and decided to leave Somalia, he added.

Somali President Mohammad Siad Barre has faced armed opposition in the north of the country ever since Somalia fought a bloody war with Ethiopia in 1977-78 over a long-running border dispute.

## Kampuchea seeks Arafat mediation

BANGKOK (R) — Kampuchea's struggle to end a decade of guerrilla war have asked Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat to act as a peacemaker.

The pro-Hanoi government in Phnom Penh said it and Prince Norodom Sihanouk, head of the anti-Vietnamese guerrilla coalition, want Arafat to convene peace talks including Non-Aligned Movement leaders.

The People's Republic of Kampuchea (PRK) approves of the appeal by Prince Sihanouk to Yasser Arafat to convene a joint meeting of the four Kampuchean factions, with the participation or presence of a number of other leaders from the Non-Aligned Movement," the Phnom Penh government said in letters to non-aligned leaders and Arafat.

The Phnom Penh news agency SPK published Monday texts of letters sent June 3 urging Cuba's President Fidel Castro, Zimbabwe's President Robert Mugabe and India's Premier Rajiv Gandhi to attend negotiations.

Sihanouk's Bangkok office declined to comment on the Phnom Penh reference to his appeal to Arafat.

The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) acted as an intermediary for the exiled prince to set up meetings with the PRK in France last December, his office said.

The talks between Sihanouk and PRK Premier Hun Sen, the only direct meetings between the warring Kampuchean factions since Hanoi's 1978 intervention ignited the guerrilla war, were inconclusive.

Non-Aligned Movement members are split over support for guerrillas and the PRK.

Vietnam has rejected a U.N. role in a settlement because the United Nations recognises Sihanouk's coalition which includes the Khmer Rouge.

Indonesia has proposed Jakarta as a venue for talks in July between the three guerrilla factions, the PRK and Vietnam.

Western diplomats in Bangkok said it was unclear whether the talks would occur because the parties had set conflicting conditions for participation.

## Lebanon investigates toxic waste dumping

BEIRUT (R) — Lebanese authorities Tuesday probed reports that toxic chemical waste from Italy, possibly radioactive, had been illegally dumped near Beirut.

Justice officials in Lebanon said they had questioned the agent who imported 22 tonnes of chemicals in containers and barrels discovered on waste ground at Ghazir, 25 kilometres north of Beirut.

The scare over toxic waste from Italy is the second this week.

On Sunday a Nigerian newspaper said 1,200 tonnes had been dumped in a south Nigerian state.

Lebanese security sources said the chemicals were unloaded on the coast near Ghazir from the Czechoslovak freighter Radhost in mid-May.

Italian ecologists say the Milan company Jelly Wax, already at the centre of a chemicals dumping storm, used the Radhost to export waste to Venezuela last year but it was turned back.

The same company faces criticism over a cargo of toxic waste on the freighter Zanoobia which returned to Italy after being rejected on four continents.

The Lebanese officials said they were waiting for the results of tests on the chemicals, which local newspapers said could be radioactive.

The Beirut daily Al Diyar said the consignment had switched ships several times and was once on board the Zanoobia. The toxic cargo had already been rejected by Venezuela and Lebanon, it said.

Officials said some Lebanese businessmen had recently tried to buy land to use as a toxic waste dump.

The country has numerous unregulated ports along its coastline where such cargoes could be imported.

Al Diyar quoted residents as saying one of the barrels had leaked and caught fire, burning for four days.

It quoted an Italian expert as saying the contents included defoliants, pesticides and other poisons.

Lebanon's acting Prime Minister Salim Al Hoss headed an emergency meeting Monday with officials in charge of the investigation to discuss the case.

Nigeria's Sunday Guardian newspaper said two consignments of "foul-smelling" waste had been brought to Nigeria by ship from Italy in November and March this year.

The paper said it had been told the waste — some of it too hot to touch — had been rejected by Romania, Venezuela and Bulgaria.

European and U.S. companies which are prevented by environmentalists from dumping waste at home are said to be offering large sums of money to governments willing to accept it.

## Arab summit opens with call for support for uprising

(Continued from page 1)

could as they struggled heroically, offering legendary sacrifices, to grasp their freedom from ugly colonial occupation," he said.

"We are gathered here today to recognise another noble event, this time staged by the Arab Palestinian people through a brave revolution against another occupation."

"Just like the Algerian revolution united Arabs, the Palestinian revolution on the occupied Palestinian soil is uniting our feelings. We stand behind the Palestinian cause until the restoration of the Palestinians' legitimate and national rights."

The King said the Palestinian uprising constituted a source of pride to the Arab Nation. "We strongly support the Palestinian uprising and hope that their endeavour will be crowned with success," the King said.

"May God assist us in making the decisions that will consolidate your revolution as the path to liberation and dignity," he said.

Recalling that Amman hosted an extraordinary Arab summit in November and the Arab leaders gathered there arrived at consensus and agreement, the King said:

"Now, we meet in Algiers and, hope to succeed in discussing proper measures to confront the Zionist challenge and continued aggression."

The King expressed hope that the summit would be characterised with success and would achieve national aspirations crowning the work of the Amman conference.

The King praised the decision of Algeria and Morocco to restore diplomatic relations, congratulated the people of the two countries and expressed hope for more cohesion and solidarity in the Maghreb and throughout the Arab Nation.

The opening session of the summit was also addressed by the president of Gabon, current president of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) who was a guest of honour at the conference, PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat and Arab League Secretary-General Chadli Kibbi.

Arafat pledged that "our people swear before you to continue the struggle and the infada until victory."

Arafat reiterated the Palestinians' demands, "the right to return (to Palestine), the right to self-determination and right to create an independent state with Jerusalem as its capital."

After Arafat's speech, Benjedid adjourned the meeting that will resume behind closed doors at 0900 GMT Wednesday.

The task before the Arab leaders in Algiers looked easier than expected Tuesday after a PLO spokesman hinted the organisation would not seek explicit rejection of the latest U.S. peace plan for the Middle East.

"No Arab leader has accepted it... since the United States does not take into consideration the rights of Palestinians, whatever proposals they put forward are dead," spokesman Bassam Abu Sharif told reporters in response to questions on whether the PLO wanted outright rejection.

In his opening speech, Benjedid reaffirmed decisions reached by previous Arab summits on the Arab-Israeli conflicts and outlined the Arab view of a peace settlement and the means to reach it.

Benjedid said that Arab conditions for peace were:

— It should be negotiated at an international conference with full decision-making powers;

— All interested parties, including PLO, should participate;

— Participants should include all five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council;

— The conference should have full authority to reach a comprehensive solution to the Middle East conflict;

— The settlement should ensure the return of Israeli-occupied Arab territories;

— The solution to the Palestinian problem should guarantee the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and the establishment of an independent state of their own.

Meanwhile, the Palestinian news agency Wafa released a statement issued by the underground leaders of the uprising in the occupied territories calling for increased guerrilla attacks against Israel.

"The Palestinian masses of the uprising are waiting for you to fulfill your responsibilities through political, financial and normal support for the uprising and the PLO," the statement said.

"Palestinians in the host Arab countries should be allowed to establish institutions and unions, to be incorporated into the ongoing struggle against the Zionist enemy," it said.

The opening of the summit was preceded by intense consultations among the Arab leaders gathered here. Most of the heads of state and representatives arrived here late Monday or early Tuesday for the conference.

Libyan leader Muammar

Qadhafi and Morocco's King Hassan were the last to arrive. The Libyan leader disembarked from his aircraft wearing around his neck a chequered Palestinian kaffiyeh embroidered with the colour of the Palestinian flag.

Tens of thousands of waving, cheering Algerians gave King Hassan an emotional welcome as he arrived in a gleaming white luxury liner.

It was the monarch's first visit to Algeria in 15 years and came three weeks after the two countries reestablished diplomatic relations.

The Marrakech, its top deck converted into a royal suite and with a helicopter parked on the boat deck, was escorted into Algiers Bay by an Algerian gunboat as fire-fighting tugs sprayed water into the air and sounded their foghorns.

King Hassan, waving to crowds holding pictures of the King and Benjedid, then reviewed a guard of honour before leaving with Benjedid in a 15-car motorcade flanked by outriders.

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Hashemi Rafsanjani

## Rafsanjani reelected speaker

NICOSIA (R) — The Iranian parliament Tuesday reelected deputy armed forces chief Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani as speaker, Tehran's news agency IRNA said.

In the Majlis (parliament) 187 members voted for Rafsanjani, 10 against and five abstained, IRNA, received in Cyprus, said.

Rafsanjani, who has held the post for eight years, had been acting speaker prior to the election in Iran's third parliament since the 1979 revolution overthrew the shah.

The 54-year-old clergyman is seen by experts as an increasingly powerful and pragmatic figure among Iranian leaders as the country faces military, social and economic problems.

Iranian spiritual leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini appointed Rafsanjani to the deputy military command June 2 and Khomeini's heir apparent, Ayatollah Hussein Ali Montazeri, said Monday he should relinquish all other posts.

Montazeri said the war with Iraq had lasted nearly eight years because Iran had "no planning, coordination and single command" in the military.

## Starvation kills over 200 in south Sudan

KHARTOUM (R) — An official reported Tuesday that more than 200 refugees had starved to death in the southern Sudanese town of Wan and appealed for urgent help for thousands more there.

Commissioner Pio Tem told the Khartoum daily Al Sudani he had notified Prime Minister Sadeq Al Mahdi of the death of 215 people from starvation in Wan, the capital of Bahr Al Ghazal region.

Tem, acting governor of Bahr Al Ghazal, also called for urgent aid to be sent to the town where he said 15,000 refugees had arrived and were waiting to go north in search of food.

The deaths brought to more than 1,000 the number of people reported to have died from starvation in the last two weeks in Bahr Al Ghazal, believed the southern region worst hit by

famine.

About half of the six million southerners are estimated by relief officials to have fled to other parts of Sudan or neighbouring Ethiopia to escape food shortages and civil war.

The Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) has fought government forces since 1983 to end what it sees as domination of the mainly animist and Christian south by the mostly Muslim and Arab north.

Western diplomats, meanwhile, said a Red Cross plan to deliver food to government and rebel-held areas in the south with approval from both sides had run into last-minute snags.

A plane carrying an International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) team to survey three government-held towns remained at Khartoum airport Tuesday, three days after arriv-

ing from Geneva.

The ICRC in Khartoum imposed a news blackout on the survey operation, which was scheduled to begin next week with an ICRC team from Kenya simultaneously checking rebel-held areas.

"They (the ICRC) are in the middle of negotiations with the government and the SPLA to overcome last-minute problems," a senior Western diplomat told Reuters. "I cannot say more."

Relief officials and diplomats said the ICRC wanted to avoid a repeat of extensive publicity given to a 1986 international relief campaign for the south which was halted soon after its start.

A senior relief official who visited southern Kordofan region this week told Reuters Tuesday that at least 30,000 destitute

people from Bahr Al Ghazal had converged on several towns there.

He said refugees were still pouring into the Kordofan, which lies on the main refugee route from the south to the north.

"There are a fair number of kids and old people dying there," he said, adding that people left in Bahr Al Ghazal faced the choice of staying and dying of starvation or walking for four or five days in the hope of reaching Kordofan.

"I guess it is not much of a choice," he said.

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and other aid agencies were attempting to store as much food as possible in Kordofan before rains prevent trucks from reaching the area, he said.

## U.S. Senate votes down move to end Gulf convoys

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — The U.S. Senate Monday voted down a move to end navy escorts for American-flagged Kuwaiti tankers in the Gulf after Sept. 18.

The 54-31 vote followed the latest in a series of debates reflecting concern over the U.S. role in the Gulf coupled with an unwillingness to undercut the administration's policy in the strategically important region.

The administration last year gave 11 Kuwaiti tankers American flags, entitling them to U.S. navy protection from Iranian attack.

The move to end tanker escorts was proposed by Democrat Brock Adams in a resolution that also called for invoking the 1973 War Powers Act, which gives Congress a voice on continuing deployment of U.S. forces in hostile situations.

But Democratic leader Robert Byrd asked the Senate to defeat the resolution on a point of order.

Although he opposed U.S. policy in the Gulf, he said, "now to take action would create a bad perception around the world and I think it would be a mistake at this point."

Republican John McCain said the resolution would encourage the Iranians to continue their attacks in the Gulf and would "send the wrong message at the wrong time to the wrong people."

Adams said the arrangement meant that the United States was helping an ally of Iraq in its war with Iran.

His resolution cited a U.S.-Iran flareup last April that began when the U.S. frigate Samuel Roberts was badly damaged by an Iranian mine in the southern Gulf.

The U.S. navy responded by destroying two Iranian oil rigs, touching off day-long fighting involving warships and aircraft of both sides.

"If ever there was a time that the War Powers Act applies, this is it," Adams said.

The War Powers Act restricts a president's right to send U.S. military personnel to areas of "imminent hostilities" and would, under some circumstances, require them to be withdrawn within 60 or 90 days.

Reagan, as have all his predecessors, argues that the law is an unconstitutional restriction.

## U.S.: Awad was given 'due process' by Israel

WASHINGTON (R) — The United States said Monday Palestinian-American activist Mubarak Awad was given due process in his appeal of an expulsion order to Israel's supreme court.

But State Department spokeswoman Phyllis Oakley said Washington continued to urge Israel's government not to carry out the order, which was upheld by the court Sunday.

"We think he was given an opportunity to present his case in the Israeli courts," Oakley told reporters.

A three-judge panel rejected Awad's argument that as an Arab born in Jerusalem he had a right to live in that city.

The Israeli occupation authorities had ordered Awad's expulsion on grounds he posed a threat to "security and public order" because of his support for Palestinian resistance to Israel's occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The United States protested against the expulsion, arguing



Mubarak Awad

Awad was a moderate who preached non-violence but civil disobedience.

Secretary of State George Shultz, in the Middle East to promote a U.S. peace initiative, raised the Awad issue with top Israeli officials at the weekend.

Oakley said Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir would make the final decision on whether the expulsion order against Awad was carried out.

"I'm saying it's within his authority as we understand it to carry out the deportation order," she said, adding that "we've made our views on this action clearly known."

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# Expert proposes world currency

NEW YORK (AP) — A world currency must be created under the auspices of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) and the World Bank, says U.S. investment adviser John Winthrop Wright.

The problem now, according to Wright, is that banks around the world can create dollars simply by making loans denominated in the U.S. currency.

They need no permission from the United States. Unlike U.S. banks, which are regulated by the Federal Reserve — the American central bank — these banks are under no restrictions from U.S. monetary authorities.

U.S. banks can create dollars too, but the Federal Reserve (Fed) limits the amount they can create by raising or lowering reserve requirements. That is, they must have a certain amount of dollar deposits to back up their loans.

Sometimes the Fed pursues a tighter money policy by requiring a higher ratio of deposits to loans. At other times it follows an easier money policy, allowing a greater number of dollars to be created through loans.

But the Fed does little or nothing to restrict such activities by foreign banks, whose activities can have a serious, usually negative, impact on the U.S. economy. In fact, it has already happened several times.

The situation is anarchy, says Wright, citing the imbalances in world trade and inflation rates that have developed along with the explosive growth of international trade, finance and communications.

Wright points out that there is no governing regulatory authority over foreign-exchange rates and over the amount of money and credit available to finance world trade and emerging economies.

"Incomprehensible," says Wright. A businessman as well as an economist — he founded Wright Investors Service, fiduciary for trust accounts in the billions of dollars — he has warned about the problem for years.

Nothing has been done, Wright says. He has spoken to his financial friends abroad about the situation. He has spoken to prestigious audiences, such as the Economic Club of Detroit. He has spoken to the Fed.

Almost everywhere but at the latter he has received support for his thesis that a world currency must be created.

Each nation would be sovereign of its own currency, but each nation's banks would be prohibited from making new loans in any currency other than its own or in the world currency, to be called International Currency Units.

Thus, restraint could be brought to the unregulated creation of money, especially dollars, that can be so disruptive to economic stability in the form of inflation, trade imbalances and volatile exchange rates.

Great damage already has been done to the United States, Wright says.

From 1970 to 1973, Wright explains, the number of dollars circulating around the world doubled. The doubling wasn't a result of the domestic economy overheating, it was the result of what was happening in Europe.

At that time European banks began making loans denominated in dollars, the incentive for them being a higher rate of interest.

"They didn't even need to have the dollars on deposit," says Wright. "All they needed was the promise to repay in dollars."

## Arab oil states lose \$18b annually

KUWAIT (AP) — The Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) said Tuesday that its members are losing \$18 billion annually as a result of the decline in the value of the dollar.

The group called for the replacement of the U.S. dollar with a basket of currencies in calculating oil prices.

"Today, as the dollar's exchange rates approach their trough, we reiterate our call to consider adopting an alternative system for pricing oil, starting with the idea of a basket of currencies," OAPEC said in the editorial of the June issue of its monthly bulletin.

"In this way, we may be able to protect our economies from oscillations in world financial markets, because these only exacerbate the problem already facing us as a result of fluctuating oil prices," it said.

The Kuwait-based organisation groups together Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates, Iraq, Algeria and Libya, along with Syria, Bahrain and Tunisia. The first seven double as members of the 13-nation Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

The editorial said that if the Arab oil-exporting countries had taken measures to protect their economies from such exchange fluctuations, the drop in the value of the dollar would not have been so detrimental to their economies.

OAPEC calculated that the decline of the dollar resulted in a loss to its members of \$5 per barrel, or \$50 million per day. "In other words, the annual loss resulting from the dollar's decline exceeds the national income of many Arab countries (at least \$18 billion per annum)," the OAPEC editorial said.

## W. German utility firm to buy Texaco subsidiary

ESSEN, West Germany (R) — West Germany's largest power company said Monday it will buy Texaco Inc.'s German operations for \$1.23 billion.

Rheinisch-Westfälisches Elektrizitätswerk A.G. (RWE) Management Board Chairman Friedrich Gieseke told reporters that Texaco's directors and his firm had agreed on that price.

Texaco aims to sell \$5 billion of assets in a major restructuring. U.S. investor Carl Icahn who is hiding \$14.57 billion to take over the American oil giant says he wants an even wider reorganisation of the company.

Icahn already owns nearly 15 per cent of Texaco.

## AFM attracts JD 600m in capital investments during last ten years

AMMAN (Petra) — The Amman Financial Market (AFM) succeeded in the last 10 years to collect more than JD 600 million in capital investments to serve the national economy, according to AFM Director General Hashem Sabbagh.

He said that this capital has been invested in new companies or used to expand companies already operating in the Kingdom.

Sabbagh said that gathering capital and employing it in projects to bolster the national economy remains as the AFM's prime objective.

At present, at least 600,000 shareholders or buyers and sellers take part in the AFM activities in contrast with 180,000 ten years ago. The AFM has contributed positively towards spreading public awareness about investments and helped to rationalise public

expenditure and reduce spending on non-essential commodities, Sabbagh noted.

Sabbagh referred to the AFM's cooperation with other Arab financial markets and said that the AFM helped the United Arab Emirates and Bahrain to lay down the basic laws and statutes for their own financial markets.

Bahrain's market is expected to commence operations in September 1988, Sabbagh added.

He said that the AFM also laid down the infrastructure for the Omani market and offered training to staff to be employed at the financial markets in Kuwait, Sudan and Turkey.

The AFM, Sabbagh noted, has been cooperating with existing Arab financial markets through the Federation of Arab Financial and Stock Markets which is based in Amman.

## Nearly 20 firms set up plants at industrial city

AMMAN (Petra, J.T.) — Twelve industrial firms have embarked on setting up installations and erecting buildings for their operations at the Sahab Industrial City (SIC) near Amman, according to an official announcement by the Jordanian Industrial Estates Corporation (JIEC).

The announcement said that these firms will be setting up plants for food processing, textiles and the manufacture of drugs and pharmaceuticals, chemical and electrical appliances.

The announcement said that nine other Jordanian industrial companies have been operational at SIC since the beginning of 1988, producing plastic products, materials used in packing and packaging process, textiles and dairy products.

A total of JD 70 million in

capital has been invested in the Sahab Industrial City so far, according to the JIEC. The capital financed projects which now employ 2,500 workers and opened the way for increased operations by local transport companies, a JIEC spokesman said.

He added that the Sahab Industrial City now houses 76 newly created and old industrial businesses which were originally set up in other areas of Jordan.

According to the JIEC official, preparations have been made for organising Jordan's permanent industrial exhibition at Sahab Industrial City.

He said that the corporation has requested participating companies to provide samples of their products to be displayed at the exhibition which is designed to boost sales and exports.

## Islamic investors plan huge rally in Egypt

CAIRO (R) — Four of Egypt's largest Islamic investment firms plan a mass rally next week in response to a draft law to put strict controls on their business affairs, company officials said Monday.

Al Rayan, Honda-Misr, Al Saad and Al Badr Islamic investment companies are calling on their depositors — estimated to number as many as 600,000 — to meet on June 12 to forge a joint response to the proposed government measures.

"We will say to the people: 'This is the new law — what do you intend to do?'" Tarek Abu Hussein, owner of Honda-Misr, told Reuters. "The matter is now

in the hands of the people."

At a later news conference, Hussein and Rayan-owner Ahmad Tawfik Abdul Fattah said the four firms had sent a joint telegram to President Hosni Mubarak Sunday requesting a meeting.

Abdul Fattah said it would be impossible for him to operate under the new regulations, which were approved by the cabinet Saturday for later discussion by the parliament.

The draft law allows the privately-owned firms a year to turn themselves into public companies that issue "investment deeds" to depositors.

It gives the government wide power to limit and monitor the activities of the companies. Abdul Fattah said it would be impossible to liquidate within two years, as the draft law would require for those who wished to cease business.

"If we all liquidate at once, the market will collapse. Prices will come down like crazy," he said, adding that he would need 10 years to disband his operation.

Owners of Islamic investment firms, who together control billions of dollars in Egyptian savings, say the draft law would give officials arbitrary power to interfere in their businesses and shut them down.

Government officials say the law is not hostile to the owners. They maintain it would safeguard depositors, who have had no previous statutory protection but have enjoyed higher returns on their deposits than those offered by banks.

## AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

Activity on the Amman Financial Market for June 7, 1988.

	Number	Volume	Contracts
Regular market:	496639	JD 401570	621
Top three companies:			
Arab Aluminium Manufacturing	36200	JD 61082	46
Finance and Credit Corporation	85350	JD 46996	61
Dar Al Shaab Press, Printing and Publication	102350	JD 45481	101
Parallel market:	23882	JD 11107	—
Development bonds:	620	6913	—
Treasury bills & bonds:	—	—	—
Other debentures:	—	—	—

## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Tuesday.

One Sterling	1.8115/25	U.S. dollar
One U.S. dollar	1.2305/15	Canadian dollar
	1.7110/15	Deutsche marks
	1.9213/23	Dutch guilders
	1.4255/65	Swiss francs
	35.79/84	Belgian francs
	5.7825/75	French francs
	1272/1273	Italian lire
	125.65/75	Japanese yen
	5.9880/9930	Swedish crowns
	6.2520/70	Norwegian crowns
	6.5230/80	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	463.10/463.50	U.S. dollars

## WORLD STOCK MARKETS

SYDNEY — Prices closed easier but off their lows in active trading as investors took profits after two sessions of solid gains. The All Ordinaries index closed down 4.3 at 1,595.4.

TOKYO — Prices were lower, breaking a two-day winning streak, as profit-taking and concern over recent rapid advances took hold. The Nikkei index closed down 28.92 at 2,967.32.

HONG KONG — Prices were slightly lower after big gains Monday. One broker said he thought the market had reached a new base. The Hang Seng index lost 3.36 to 2,587.03.

SINGAPORE — Prices were marginally lower on lack of follow-through buying support after nine sessions of gains. The Straits Times industrial index fell 3.93 to 1,031.19.

BOMBAY — Brokers boycotted trading in protest at a violent demonstration by workers pressing pay demands.

FRANKFURT — Shares eased on a technical reaction sparked by the weaker dollar and dealers reported greater caution among investors. The Commerzbank index, set at mid-session, was down 7.4 at 1,405.5.

ZURICH — The market was slightly lower, reflecting the weaker dollar and profit-taking after recent gains. The All Share Swiss index lost 4.8 to 841.6.

PARIS — Prices were initially firmer, with attention on shares which had been subject to speculative buying. The 50-share bourse indicator was up by 0.65 per cent.

LONDON — Prices drifted down in sluggish business after Wall Street's early retreat. The fall ended a run of five consecutive gains. At 1421 GMT, the FTSE 100 share index was down 12.9 at 1,819.8.

NEW YORK — Stocks were lower as inflationary concerns resurfaced with a further rise in commodity prices. Investors were also nervous about the prospect of higher interest rates. The Dow lost nine to 2,066.

## ECONOMIC BRIEFS

### Iraq, UAE sign trade, cooperation accord

ABU DHABI (R) — Iraq and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) signed an agreement Monday to boost trade and economic and industrial cooperation. A statement after a two-day meeting of a joint ministerial commission said the two countries would work to develop two-way trade worth \$65 million a year, divided equally. Under the accord, which also covered information, culture and tourism, they pledged to try to remove obstacles to the flow of trade.

### Melee hits Bombay Stock Exchange

NEW DELHI, India (AP) — The Bombay Stock Exchange, India's largest, was shut down Monday afternoon after disgruntled exchange workers, agitating for higher pay, attacked brokers on the trading floor, the United News of India (UNI) reported. The news agency said 12 brokers were injured in the melee. The workers burst into the third-floor trading ring despite security guards at the door and on the floor, UNI said. Police were called to restore order, it added. UNI said the workers later were assured by stock exchange officials that their demand for a pay raise would be considered. The market, in the doldrums for months, has been recovering in recent weeks following widespread approval of the Indian government's 1988-89 budget and its new import-export policy, which liberalises trade regulations for many industries.

### South Africa allows Islamic banks

JOHANNESBURG (R) — South Africa has agreed to licence one or two Islamic banks which will not charge interest on loans, Foreign Minister P. W. Botha said. Botha said he had pressed South Africa's central bank to grant a licence for such a bank, because he understood the Muslim religious prohibition on charging interest. When the Reserve Bank agreed, however, differences emerged among South African Muslims. "It is a sensitive matter but I believe at least one bank will be created, and perhaps two, to resolve the matter," Botha told the House of Delegates, the house of parliament for Asians under South Africa's race-based tricameral system.

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Jordan Petroleum Refinery Co. Ltd., announces tender invitation No. 5/88 for Aqaba Tanks and Facilities Revamp Project which shall include building of oil products storage tanks and accompanying facilities including all civil, mechanical and electrical works related to the new installations.

Contractors who possess experience in the same field and are qualified financially and technically and who wish to participate in the above tender are invited to submit their prequalification documents not later than 12.00 p.m. on 13/6/1988.

Prequalification documents should include the following:-

1. Financial capability of the contractor, financial references are to be provided.
2. Technical capability of the contractor including details of experience and background of personnel, specifications of available equipment, etc.
3. Detailed documents showing similar projects executed by the contractor, full names and addresses of firms and details of projects including contract cost, and completion periods.

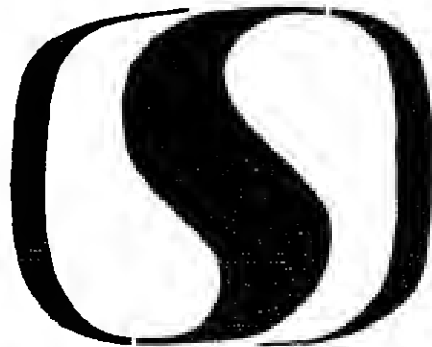
Results of prequalification shall be announced and advised to participants as soon as they become available.

Eligible contractors may obtain tender documents from the company's Head Office at First Circle - Jabal Amman against Non-Refundable JD (100) per set not later than 20/6/1988.

Offers should be submitted by qualified contractors to the company's Head Office not later than 12.00 p.m. Tuesday 16/8/1988.

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## Vasco leads Rio State Soccer tournament

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (AP) — Vasco de Gama defeated Americano 1-0 Sunday to take the lead in the third round of the Rio State Soccer Championship. All-star centerforward Romario, scored the lone goal on a rebound at 8 minutes on a chilly afternoon that drew only 12,000 fans to Rio's Maracana stadium.

American players complained that Romario was offside, and the videotape replay showed that he indeed was, but the referee upheld the goal.

The victory gave Vasco the sole lead in the tournament's third round, among the four teams that had the most total points in the first two rounds.

Flamengo and Fluminense tied 0-0 Saturday.

Flamengo and Vasco, the winners of the first and second rounds, already have qualified for the finals and can obtain a 1-point advantage if either one also wins the third round. Fluminense and Americano must win the third round to reach the finals.

The next scheduled matches are between Vasco and Fluminense Wednesday, and Flamengo and Americano Thursday.

In Sao Paulo, six clubs have

qualified for the eight-team semi-final playoffs, with one game remaining in the regular season. Corinthians, Santos, Sao Paulo, Ponte Preta, Internacional and Bandeirante have guaranteed berths in the semifinals, which start next week. Palmeiras, Guarani and Sao Jose are battling for the remaining two spots.

Sao Paulo, with excellent performance by All-star striker Mueller, defeated Mogi Mirim 4-0 to clinch a playoff spot.

Santos also qualified with a 1-0 victory over Uziua. Veteran midfielder Mendonca scored the winning goal on a penalty kick.

Ponte Preta and Internacional, already qualified for the semifinals, tied 1-1.

Corinthians guaranteed its spot in the playoffs with a 1-0 win over 15 de Piracicaba. Midfielder Everton scored the game winner on an excellent individual play at 79 minutes.

Bandeirante, already qualified, tied 1-1 with Portuguesa.

Surprising Sao Jose, coached by former All-star goalie Leao, took a big step toward qualification with a 4-3 victory over Santo Andre. Sao Jose is in third place in group B with 26 points.

### GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN  
AND OMAR SHARIF  
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#### ANSWERS TO WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ

By Charles H. Goren & Omar Sharif

Q.1—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:

♠ 2 ♠ 2 KJ1052 ♠ 94 ♠ AKJ3

The bidding has proceeded:

South West North East

1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass

2 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass

What action do you take?

A.—Partner's bid is retrogressive, but you have not yet revealed the power of your hand. Since you would have shown a minimum opening bid with a six-card heart suit by rebidding two hearts at your second turn, a bid of three hearts now describes both the shape and strength of your holding.

Q.2—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:

♠ KQ7 ♠ 853 ♠ A9832 ♠ J6

The bidding has proceeded:

North East South West

1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass

3 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass

What do you bid now?

A.—Three no trump would seem like a better contract than five clubs—if partner has hearts stopped. Bid three spades. That does not promise a suit (partner would have rebid one spade with four) but shows values in that major while denying anything in the other. Partner's next bid will clear the air.

Q.3—As South, vulnerable, you hold:

♠ J543 ♠ Q6 ♠ K53 ♠ AKJ5

The bidding has proceeded:

South West North East

1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass

What do you bid now?

A.—If you can show a major suit at the one-level, you are obligated to do so. Don't even contemplate suppressing your spade suit because it is too weak, and that one no trump is right. If you don't show the spades

now, partner will never believe you have four of them.

Q.4—As South, vulnerable, you hold:

♠ A3 ♠ A38 ♠ KJ102 ♠ A985

The bidding has proceeded:

South West North East

1 NT Pass 3 ♠ Pass

What do you bid now?

A.—If you chose to bid only four hearts, you are not valuing your cards correctly. You have excellent trump support, a ruffing value and a wealth of controls. The way to pass all that information to partner is with a cue-bid of three spades, your cheapest first-round control.

Q.5—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:

♠ 83 ♠ 75 ♠ QJ63 ♠ AJ1052

The bidding has proceeded:

West North East South

1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass

What do you bid now?

A.—Your choice is a slight underbid of two clubs, a stretch to three clubs or one no trump. The latter is forward-going, showing about 8-11 points. Since a good deal of your strength consists of secondary honors in opener's suit, three clubs is clearly too aggressive. If you consider that your most likely game—if you have one—is in no trump, you will be convinced that one no trump is superior to two clubs.

Q.6—As South, vulnerable, you hold:

♠ K72 ♠ 95 ♠ KQJ1052 ♠ 83

Partner opens the bidding with one heart. What do you respond?

A.—Whether your bidding style is modern or old-fashioned, the answer is the same. Respond two diamonds, with the intention of bidding three diamonds at your next turn. In the modern two-over-one forcing to game style, that shows a good suit but only invitational values for game.

### SPORTS IN BRIEF

#### Graf to play Princess Diana

LONDON (AP) — Top-ranked women's tennis player Steffi Graf will have a royal opponent when she helps the women's International Tennis Association (ITA) open its new European office Friday. Graf, preparing for Wimbledon, is scheduled to play Britain's Princess Diana at the exclusive Vanderbilt Club. The princess, wife of the heir to the British throne, Prince Charles, is a regular player at the club and an avid tennis fan.

#### Soviet tennis players face visa problem

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet tennis players due to leave Monday for a Davis Cup match in Lisbon have not been granted visas and remained in Moscow, TASS news agency reported. TASS quoted coach Shamil Tarpiševich as saying that even if the visas came through quickly, the delay would not leave the team enough time to prepare for the three-day match starting Friday. The team for the European zone B semifinal against Portugal includes Andrei Chesnokov, a quarter-finalist at the French Open which ended in Paris Sunday.

#### Travel-weary Italians turn to business

DUESSELDORF, West Germany (R) — Italy's 20-man soccer squad shrugged off a difficult journey at the start of their European Championship campaign and found time Monday to tie up a few business deals. They arrived weary in Duesseldorf late Sunday night, five hours behind schedule after their plane from Genoa encountered technical problems and had to be replaced. But it was soon work as usual. Gianluca Vialli, the 23-year-old Sampdoria attacker heralded as one of the tournament's potential stars, signed a three-year contract worth about \$1.8 million with a boot manufacturer. Libero Franco Barresi concluded a deal with the same firm, albeit a slightly less lucrative one. Trainer Azeogio Vicini was relieved to see that defender Paolo Maldini and midfielder Roberto Donadoni came through the first practice session fully recovered from injuries. On Tuesday, the Italians take on a local youth team. They open the championship finals against West Germany in Duesseldorf Friday.

#### Aouita to run in Helsinki Grand Prix

HELSINKI (R) — Morocco's world champion Said Aouita will run in the World Games Grand Prix in the Finnish capital later this month, the meeting's promoter said Monday. Aouita, world champion at 5,000 metres, will run either the 1,000 metres or the 1,500 metres at the meeting in the Olympic stadium June 30, promoter Karl Waukonen told a news conference. At last year's Helsinki meeting, Aouita, world record holder at 1,500 and 5,000 metres, ran the second-fastest mile ever in a time of three minutes 46.7 seconds. The one-day meeting will also feature three world champions in an eight-strong Bulgarian team. They are high jumper Stefka Kostadinova, Ginka Zagorcheva in the 100 metres hurdles and triple jumper Khristo Markov.

#### Houston Rockets coach fired

HOUSTON (AP) — Houston Rockets coach Bill Fitch, who led the Rockets to the National Basketball Association (NBA) finals in 1986, was fired Monday after five seasons. The Rockets announced they would begin an immediate search for a new head coach and personnel director, a dual position held by Fitch.

#### FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1988

### YOUR HOROSCOPE

From the Carroll Righter Institute

#### GENERAL TENDENCIES: A to have some fun, you would be

considerable number of delays wise to stick to your work. Be careful because you are aggravating tensions in all business dealings. LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Calm as you like later in the day. This dawn before you react to an unpleasant event would be an ideal time to seek satisfaction at home. Do not enjoy some social activities, however you can't cheer up an associate who is feeling blue.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Don't do anything which could raise the ire of a superior today. Get together with friends for some much-needed recreation this evening.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Don't go off on any crazy tangents this morning, and you can get much accomplished. This is not a good time to make new acquaintances.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) This is not a good day to make any important decisions, and avoid arguing over finances. Have a happy evening with your mate at home.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Don't let an argumentative co-worker ruin your good mood this morning. Go over written agreements and check for errors.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 23) Your work may seem too difficult today, but persevere and you will find it was all in your mind. This is a good time to plan a trip with a friend.

VIRGO (Aug. 24 to Sept. 22) Although you may be in the mood

to have some fun, you would be

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careful because you are aggravating tensions in all business dealings.

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## Jordanian fails to snatch WBA title

LAS VEGAS (R) — American Virgil Hill retained his World Boxing Association (WBA) light heavyweight title with a unanimous decision over Jordanian Ramzi Hassan in a generally lackluster performance by both fighters.

Hill, 24, threw more punches through the first five rounds, but none seriously hurt the 25-year-old Hassan.

The Jordanian came on a bit in the sixth round scoring with several combinations, but Hill shook his head, signalling that they had little effect on him.

Hill was warned several times in the scheduled 12-round bout for low blows, while the crowd of about 9,000 people booed the lack of action.

The American was the better boxer throughout, scoring with jabs to Hassan's head, but they did not appear to do any damage to the rugged Jordanian.

Hassan, who was born in Jerusalem and now lives in California, countered well, but his punches, particularly his right hand, lacked any real power.

Hill, who won a silver medal at the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics, won the title last September by stopping Leslie Steward of Trinidad. He raised his record to 23-0, while the Hassan's record is now 25-3.

#### Barkley upsets Hearn

Iran Barkley came back from taking a beating to drop Thomas Hearn with a right cross and then pounded him through the ropes to win the World Boxing Council (WBC) middleweight title Monday.

Hearn, who made boxing history by winning titles in four weight divisions, opened up a cut over Barkley's eye in the first round.

Hearn, 29, went to work on Barkley's body in the second round, landing vicious punches to the ribs.

But Barkley, bleeding from the mouth and over both eyes, swarmed over Hearn in the opening seconds of the third round, throwing roundhouse rights and lefts.

The crafty Hearn, however, slowed his fellow American's onslaught with hard jabs and ex-champion again began beating on Barkley's ribs.

But Barkley, from the South Bronx ghetto of New York, showed his toughness by fighting back and surprising Hearn with a thunderous right cross to the head. Hearn dropped to the seat of his pants, rolled on his side and managed to get up, his eyes glassy and wide open.

Barkley, 28, blood flowing down his face, jumped at Hearn, hitting him with fierce combinations, hattering him against the ropes.

A fierce right uppercut sent the former champion through the ropes and only quick action by American referee Richard Steele, who stopped the scheduled 12-rounder at two minutes 32 seconds of the third round, kept Hearn from falling over the edge of the ring.

## Cash whips Aldrich, starts preparations to defend title

LONDON (AP) — Surprising even himself with the quality of his play, Pat Cash began his preparation for the defence of his Wimbledon men's singles crown Monday and brought memories of last year's centre court conquest flooding back.

After just five hours of practice on his favourite grass surface, the 23-year-old Australian went out and whipped South Africa's Pieter Aldrich 6-0, 6-1 in just 49 minutes to give the \$385,000 Queens Club Grass Courts Championships a rousing start.

The 10-year-old tournament, the main Wimbledon warmup event for men, also features Boris Becker, Stefan Edberg and Jimmy Connors.

Cash, who beat Ivan Lendl to take the Wimbledon title last year, showed his rivals he is in no mood to give it up as he swept past Aldrich, ranked 131st in the world, with almost contemptuous ease.

"I could not have been happier today with the way I hit the ball in my first match on grass for almost a year," Cash said. "It was certainly better than I expected."

Aldrich's best moment came in the opening game when he had a break point on Cash's serve. But he missed his chance when he slipped over in the back court trying to reach a forehand.

After that, he was simply blown away by Cash's big serve, deep or angled volleys and rifling passing shots.

As a match, it was as one-sided as any could be. All Aldrich could do was slip and slide on the damp grass and lunge his racket in vain. Most times, all it hit was thin air.

The great thing about grass is that your clothes don't get all dirty," Cash joked, referring to last week's French Open, played on clay, where he was eliminated in round four by Andrei Chesnokov of the Soviet Union.

## Saudi Arabia eyes on Olympic gold

RIYADH, Saudi Arabia (AP) — Saudi Arabia has pumped millions of dollars into conquering the desert, spurring it with factories, hospitals, schools and hotels, and making it bloom with wheat fields in less than two decades. Now, it's shooting for Olympic gold medals.

If the Saudis walk away from the Seoul Olympic Games empty-handed, it won't be because they didn't try their best.

The Saudi government has hired Moroccan athlete Said Aouita, the Olympic champion long-distance runner, to groom three of Saudi Arabia's most promising athletes for Seoul. The Olympics are scheduled for Sept. 17 through Oct. 2.

The runners have left for Morocco, where Aouita will whip them into shape on his home turf through the summer.

Seven other track and field athletes will train in Italy, the United States and West Germany.

Although Saudi Arabia has participated in the Olympics since the Munich Games in 1972, this is the first time athletes have been sent abroad to train.

The move underlines the government's determination to mould Saudi athletes into world-class competitors.

But it has a long way to go. So far, no Saudi athlete has managed to win a medal.

"We thought we had a chance with soccer in Los Angeles, but we were unlucky in our first two matches," said Othman Al Saad, secretary-general of the Saudi Arabian Olympic Committee.

The soccer team will stay home this year, but 15 other athletes will compete in track and field, shooting, taekwon do, and archery events.

And while Al Saad doesn't have high hopes of victory this year, he's optimistic about the future of sports in Saudi Arabia.

Unlike many other countries trying to develop Olympic teams, Saudi Arabia has the hard cash to support its athletic aspirations to the utmost.

Over the last few years, it has built several sports facilities, including a small sports hospital

and the impressive King Fahd International Stadium, an ultra-modern, 500,000-square-yard (metre) edifice opened last March with great fanfare.

Also in the works is a "leaders' preparation institute," opened this year to turn out coaches, referees and trainers.

Saudi Arabia currently relies on foreigners to train its athletes: A Brazilian coaches the soccer team, the taekwon do coach comes from Japan, and a Korean puts Saudis through their paces in archery.

But that is sure to change: Not

because the kingdom can't afford their high fees, but because the country is determined to break free from its dependence on foreigners in all areas of society.

"Saudisation," as it is called, is now spilling over into athletics.

Progress has been made, but Al Saad concedes that it will be some time before Saudi athletic prowess will reach world-class standards.

He noted that while Saudi teams stack up well in the Arab World, "if we go to the Asian level, we're somewhere in the middle."

### AMMAN BACCALAUREATE SCHOOL



The ABS Kindergarten is now accepting registrations for the coming school year.

Children are taught bilingually, in Arabic and English, and through a carefully structured programme of activities gain competence in both languages in preparation for their entry to Junior School. The KG's resources include a well-equipped inside play area and a large grassed adventure playground.



Interested parents are welcomed to visit the school or call the Head of Kindergarten (Tel. 345572)

### THE BETTER HALF

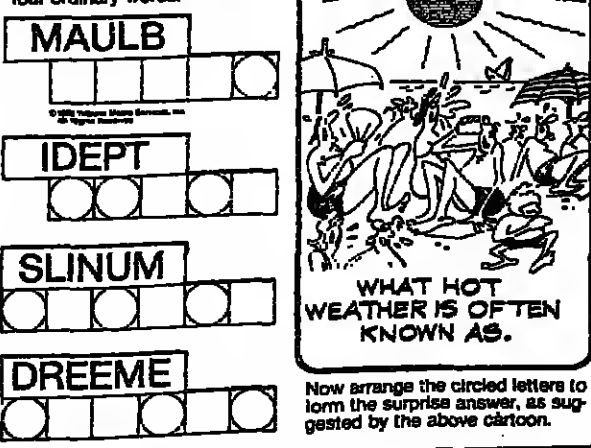
By Harris



"How late was our phone payment? Our telephone was disconnected, bashed, bombed, and burned at the stake!"

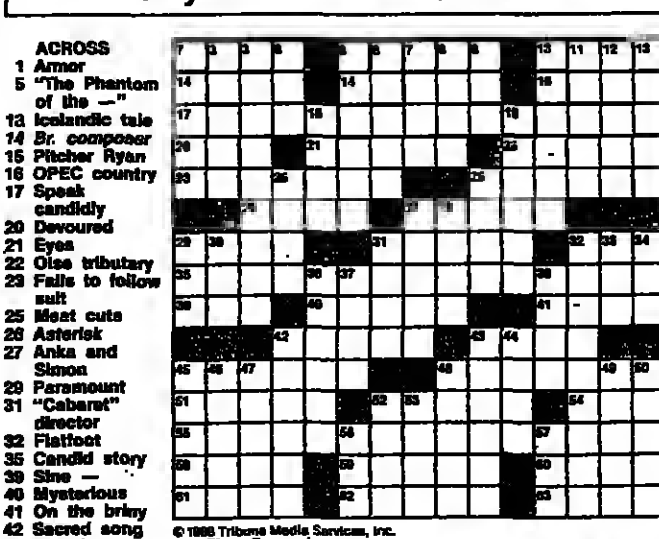
### JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Yesterday's Jumbles: MILKY HAVEN DEADLY FACIAL  
Answer: What that overplayed popular melody soon became—A MALADY

### THE Daily Crossword by Kenneth Witts



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### Peanuts



# 7 killed as mass strike continues in S. Africa

JOHANNESBURG (Agencies) — Seven people have been killed in a surge of violence since black workers began a huge strike Monday, South African police reported Tuesday.

They said 25 people had been injured in numerous clashes around the country and police had opened fire on black crowds in three townships overnight.

The strike, backed by an estimated two million workers, entered its second day Tuesday with signs that some support had declined.

Transport officials reported commuter trains and buses carried more workers into Johannesburg, reaching about a third of the normal passenger load.

In the troubled township of Kwadengezi, unknown gunmen fired on a group of blacks, killing a seven-year-old girl, a 10-year-old boy and a woman, police said.

Police fired birdshot, rubber bullets and teargas after blacks barricaded Kwadengezi roads.

Two youths were shot and fatally wounded by fellow blacks in another Natal township, Hammarsdale, police said.

Reporters were barred from disclosing the full extent of the strike under sweeping emergency regulations and media lawyers advised journalists Tuesday to

exercise extreme caution in reporting the protest.

There were clear indications of police concern about the way the strike had been covered by the media, they said.

The strike, called by the Black Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU) to protest against a new labour bill and a crackdown on black political dissent, appeared to have wide support, especially in Johannesburg and the eastern cape.

This story was written under South Africa's state of emergency which imposes severe reporting restrictions.

In some areas however, the protest was poorly supported. Cape Town's chamber of commerce reported fewer than five per cent of the city's non-white workers stayed away from their jobs.

COSATU General Secretary Jay Naidoo told Reuters the strike had given the government dramatic proof of deep-seated black opposition to the two-year state of emergency and proposals

for tougher controls on black trade unions.

"It has shown the opposition is not restricted to just a group of agitators," he said.

COSATU, which called for a three-day nationwide protest, estimated that up to three million workers stayed at home Monday.

Naidoo said a few workers returned to their jobs Tuesday but generally the strike was holding up well.

Manpower Minister Pieter du Plessis said the protest was illegal and that workers who took part might be fired.

A three-day strike would be the longest nationwide protest since an emergency was decreed

June 12, 1986, to thwart a black revolt against apartheid.

Apartheid is the policy of race discrimination that reserves power for South Africa's 5 million whites and denies the 26 million blacks a voice in national affairs.

The strike is the most ambitious opposition effort since the banning in February of political activity by major anti-apartheid groups and the largest black labour federation.

## Minister resigns over Palme scandal

STOCKHOLM (AP) — Justice Minister Anna-Greta Leijon resigned Tuesday following disclosures that she authorised an unsupervised freelance investigation into the assassination two years ago of Prime Minister Olof Palme.

Her resignation was intended to head off a vote of no-confidence in parliament that could have toppled the minority government of Palme's successor, Ingvar Carlsson.

"A majority in the Riksdag (parliament) has decided that I should resign, and that leaves me no option," Leijon told a news conference.

Carlsson said he regretted Leijon's departure and would likely appoint her to a new cabinet if his Social Democratic Party is returned to office after elections next September.

"She's been a great minister, one of the best, but she has made one mistake, and the opposition could not overlook that," Carlsson said.

## Film shows children tortured in S. Africa

LONDON (R) — Hundreds of South African children, some as young as nine, have been tortured by security police and detained for months without charge, according to a new British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) documentary based on smuggled film.

The programme "Suffer the Children," due to be screened by the BBC Wednesday and shown in advance to journalists, alleges that more than 10,000 youngsters have been arrested and detained since the white-led government imposed a state of emergency in June 1986.

Up to 1,000 people, many of them children, were still behind bars, it says.

The film, made in late 1987, was smuggled out to avoid South Africa's tough press censorship laws. No official reaction was sought to the allegations; it makes, the film's makers said.

The South African embassy said the BBC was considering a request for diplomats to be shown the film before it is transmitted. In the documentary, an 11-year-old boy, William, told how

he was detained without trial for two months, during which he was beaten, had four teeth knocked out, was thrown down stairs and electrocuted.

"They put a baby's dummy in my mouth, pressed me against a wall and covered my head with a wet sack. They connected electric wires to my toes. My whole body was filled with the most serious pain, very painful," he said. He still suffers from severe headaches and temporary loss of sight.

One 13-year-old boy was arrested, questioned once and held for nine months without further interrogation before being released without charges.

Paul Verryn, a Methodist minister who helps children and families of detainees in Johannesburg's sprawling township of Soweto, said girls and boys of 13 were being tortured with electric shocks through the nipples, feet and genitals. Some of the victims were as young as nine years.

"Children have become a target because they represent a real threat to the present regime," Verryn said.

## S. Korean students battle police

SEOUL, South Korea (AP) — Radical students hurling firebombs and rocks battled riot police Tuesday as student leaders vowed to go ahead with a march to the border with communist North Korea.

Fierce fighting erupted around Soongsil University when students shouting anti-government slogans poured out of the school to attack riot police. Several officers hit by firebombs were covered in flames before other police extinguished the fires.

Students had gathered to mourn a student who died Monday after setting himself on fire two days earlier in an anti-government protest.

"Down with the military dictatorship" and "Yankee go home," masked students yelled as they hurled firebombs, rocks and bricks at police. Police buried rocks in return.

Police rifle squads and armoured vans fired hundreds of rounds of tear gas, but they were forced back from the road in front of the school several times by students armed with wooden poles and iron bars.

Several police officers and students were injured by rocks and missiles, but police had no overall injury figures. Police did not report any arrests.

The front of the campus was draped in black mourning cloth and protest banners as students inside the school stood watch over the coffin of Park Rae-Chun, the third student to commit suicide since May 15 in an anti-government protest.

Another violent anti-government protest was reported Tuesday in the southern city of Taejeon, where students tried to march out of Hannam University, but were driven back by riot police firing tear gas.

Students held peaceful rallies at other colleges in Seoul and other cities to prepare for a planned march Friday to the border with North Korea to hold talks at Panmunjom with North Korean students on reunification of the divided Korean peninsula.



South Korean students mourn a classmate who committed suicide in anti-government protest this week.

## Kandahar battle rages on

ISLAMABAD (R) — Afghan government forces have fallen back to the final defence perimeter of Kandahar, tipped to be the first big city to fall to Mujahideen, Western diplomatic sources said Tuesday.

In Kabul, a longstanding split in President Najibullah's government appears to have worsened and is causing concern for the Soviet Union, the sources said, quoting intelligence reports reaching Pakistan from Kabul.

Government troops had quit the outer two defence rings around Kandahar, in the far south, and were holding some rooftop positions in the city itself, the sources said.

Casualties among the troops were heavy, the sources said. One Afghan civilian in Kabul said he was told to look for the body of a relative among the corpses of 300 soldiers, all brought from Kandahar.

Another Afghan source reported a further 330 unhurt bodies in Kandahar June 1.

Some Soviet troops in the area, mainly around the airport, have also been killed, Soviet leader

Mikhail Gorbachev warned the Mujahideen unit to harass its soldiers while they are withdrawing from Afghanistan under an international accord.

The Mujahideen, who would like to prove they can take a major position from the Soviet-backed Kabul government, are reluctant to make a costly frontal assault, the sources said.

North of Kabul, Mujahideen said they occupied the Baghlan area, which is on a Soviet withdrawal route. But the main road to Tarmeh on the Soviet border remains clear, they said.

The diplomatic sources said trouble within the government arose from Najibullah's apparent attempts to remove his rival, Interior Minister Sayed Mohammad Gulabzoi, from power.

Najibullah heads the Parcham (flag) Wing of the ruling People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA). Gulabzoi leads the rival Khalq faction.

"The Soviet embassy is reported divided over Najibullah's desire to oust Gulabzoi," said another source.

The Soviet command also appears unhappy with the quality of some of the troops who must

## Indian troops begin withdrawal

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka (AP) — Indian troops began boarding homeward-bound ships in Trincomalee Harbour Tuesday, just after Tamil rebels blew up a jeep and killed an Indian soldier in what an Indian official called "a show of strength" to mark the withdrawal.

Sri Lankan military officers said the jeep was being used on patrol some 10 kilometres south of Trincomalee when the rebels detonated a mine under it. Four Indian soldiers also were wounded.

"It was a show of strength by the rebels," said one officer, who cannot be identified under briefing rules. "It's a slap in the face."

The Indian High Commission, or embassy, in Colombo confirmed the attack but gave no details.

defend the country alone against the Mujahideen when the last Soviet soldier leaves.

'Army is competent'

The Afghan army is fully able to defend the country against rebel forces provided there is no outside intervention, and Soviet troop withdrawals can proceed on schedule, Afghan leader Najibullah said Monday.

Najibullah denied reports the government had been forced by Mujahideen to abandon some provincial areas, saying any troop movements were part of Kabul's effort to comply with the Geneva agreement on ending the Afghan conflict.

"Should the interference and intervention from abroad cease... I could tell you that the armed forces of the republic of Afghanistan are fully competent to have control over the situation," Najibullah said in an interview with Visnews, the international television news agency.

Najibullah, here to address the United Nations General Assembly, came to New York following talks in Moscow with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

## Philippine land reform seen as answer to rebels

MANILA (R) — After months of bitter debate, Philippine lawmakers have hammered into shape a land reform bill aimed at easing poverty and curbing Asia's largest communist insurgency.

Watered down by amendments from angry landowners, the bill is to be put to a vote in the two-chamber Congress after floor debates starting Tuesday. Then it goes to President Corason Aquino for signing into law, possibly before the legislature adjourns June 10.

The vote will end almost a year of debate and political horse-trading between a liberal Senate

and Manila's landlord-dominated House of Representatives and will finally give Aquino the measure long listed as one of her top priorities.

The bill would distribute 5.4 million hectares of rice, corn, sugar and coconut land to more than three million landless farmers over a 10-year period.

Land reform has been anxiously awaited by most of the Philippines' foreign friends, with many governments making it clear to Manila that future aid could be tied to visible progress on the issue most independent analysts see as fundamental.

## Amritsar protestors block demolitions

AMRITSAR, India (AP) — At least 1,000 demonstrators stopped a proposed demolition of buildings in a 30-metre radius around the Golden Temple, Sikhism's holiest shrine, authorities said.

Most of the demonstrators, who stood in a road and kept demolition vehicles from reaching the site, were tenants of the affected buildings, an Amritsar district government official said.

The official, who insisted his name not be used, said senior government officers were negotiating with the demonstrators. "The demolitions will not begin until the problem is resolved," he said.

## Lighter may have sparked mine blast

BORKEN, West Germany (AP) — A prosecutor investigating the Borken mine explosion is looking into whether flame from a cigarette lighter sparked the disaster, a national television network said.

Also, mine owners repeated their defence of the rescue operation following the revelation that radio contact had been made with six missing miners just hours after Wednesday's blast but a radio operator told them to stop sending signals.

The six were discovered alive Saturday, after officials had been insisting there were no signs of life in the mine.

A total of 46 bodies had been found Monday, and rescuers were looking for five other missing workers.

The demolitions are part of a plan to create a "security corridor" around the temple, which has been used in the past as a base by Sikh militants agitating for an independent homeland.

Plans for the corridor were launched after a 10-day police siege of the temple ended May 18.

The maze of alleys, shops and houses adjacent to the complex, provided cover for the rebels to slip in and out.

The demonstrators were demanding that they be provided alternate accommodation before they were evicted, the official said.

But a mining official expressed doubt.

"We have very strict regulations against smoking in the mine, and if someone were to be caught doing it they would be immediately fired," said Wulf Boettcher, an official with the Prussian Elektra Utility Company that operates the Borken mine.

## Stewardesses weighing plane down

HARARE, Zimbabwe (AP) — Air Zimbabwe's wide-bodied stewardesses have met a six-month deadline to lose weight or stay on the ground, a newspaper reported Tuesday. The Herald said flight attendants who were told in December to trim down or face permanent grounding have shed their excess baggage. It did not say how many were involved. In December, the airline gave the Jumbo jet attendants the ultimatum after admitting that its cabin crews outweighed those of most other airlines. Officials said at the time that some stewardesses were so big their thighs humped passengers as they walked between the aisles. The newspaper, which is published by government-owned mass media trust, Tuesday quoted an unidentified airline spokesman as saying the stewardesses have lost weight and resumed normal duties. Airline officials declined to elaborate.

## Hotel satisfies every fantasy

BURNSVILLE, Minnesota (AP) — The bedposts are artificial trees, and the suite's private whirlpool is nestled in a crop of synthetic rocks complete with a mini-waterfall. The walls are a deep-green painted forest. Welcome to the treehouse suite, part of the new fantasy wing of the Burnsville Royale Hotel. For 165 to 195 dollars a night, guests also can retire to an igloo, a whaling ship, a sheikh's tent, a California beach or any of a number of settings at this latest addition to Roger Dehring's growing chain of fantasy hotels. In the Moby Dock suite, guests are confronted with the wide-open mouth of a whale. The whirlpool — mandatory fare in the 12 fantasy suites — is inside the behemoth, ribs showing through a ceiling of whale stomach. "Pharoah's Tomb" puts you inside a pyramid with sand- and cement-sprayed walls cracked to lead a more realistic look and feel.

## Duchess' panthers on display

LONDON (AP) — The Duchess of Windsor's Panthers and Egyptian jewels inspired by the discovery of Tutankhamun's tomb are on display in London in the highest exhibition ever of Cartier jewels. The 500 jewels and artistic objects, spanning the 141-year history of one of the world's great jewellery houses, are being shown for the first time in their entirety in the splendour of goldsmith's hall, where British hutton is stamped with the leopard's head hallmark. "This collection can compare to any collection of Fabergé," said Eric Nussbaum, curator of the Cartier museum. "The difference is that Cartier is very much alive today while Fabergé became extinct after the Russian revolution."

## Newman to open camp for sick children

ASHFORD, Connecticut (AP) — Actor Paul Newman reflected on his new camp for seriously ill children, saying the charitable venture has helped him regain the enthusiasm of his youth. "I'm pretty cool," Newman said Saturday. "I've seen a lot. I've been through a lot. I lost my cool today... I recaptured the enthusiasm of my youth. This is awesome." The Hole in the Wall Gang Camp, a \$17-million project including the camp facilities and an endowment, was initiated by Newman in 1986 and is scheduled to open for children this month. Newman's food company, Newman's Own Incorporated, donated seven million dollars to the camp. He raised another 7 million from donations. The 120-hectare camp, nestled in the woods of northeastern Connecticut, is free for children with life-threatening diseases, ages 7 to 17. Newman said there is still room for more kids.

## 4,000-year-old instrument found

ATHENS (AP) — It looks like a modern child's rattle, but it's made of clay and was placed in a communal grave on the island of Crete almost 4,000 years ago. To archaeologists, the unique find from a Minoan cemetery outside the village of Arkhanes is a sitrum, a percussion instrument used at religious ceremonies in ancient Egypt. In more than 100 years of digging on Crete, the home of Europe's first high civilization in the bronze age, nobody had ever unearthed a restorable musical instrument. "It's the first time, we've recovered a sound created by the Minoans."

## Yugoslav economic crisis takes its toll on most youth

By Andrej Gustinic  
Reuters

BELGRADE — As young miners wept this month in parliament during a protest over pay cuts, the privileged youth of Belgrade sipped cocktails in trendy discotheques.

Communist Yugoslavia is in the throes of an economic crisis, but this hardly affects the lucky children of high officials living it up until six in the morning in fashionable Belgrade nightspots such as "Akapulko," "TP" and "Stipica."

"I don't bother with politics," said Ana, 26, daughter of a Yugoslav diplomat, sipping her martini in the Stipica as a jazz trio played George Gershwin's "Summertime."

"I'd only get depressed," she said. "There's nothing I can do about it (the crisis) anyway."

Yugoslavia's 152 per cent inflation, high unemployment, strikes and a \$21 billion foreign debt have severely dimmed the career prospects of its youth.

Two-thirds of Yugoslavia's 1.12 million unemployed, out of a population of 23 million, are first-time job seekers aged 18 to 30. Many young people take whatever work they can and live with their parents because of a severe housing shortage.

As one economics student said: "We live from day to day."

But the children of government officials, former diplomats, executives, surgeons, architects and journalists who served abroad enjoy a privileged lifestyle.

"We don't learn to be independent like youth in the West," said Sanja, 25, clad in latest Italian fashions. She is the daughter of a government official.

"We live with our parents. They help us find work

through connections. There's a real family cult here.

"The thought of setting out on my own scares me," she added. "Lack of opportunity is just part of the problem."

Many of the young elite in Belgrade make nightly rounds of river barge restaurants on the River Sava and discos like "Nana," which hold private parties — by invitation only.

"There's a lot of aimless buzzing around with friends and the like," Sanja said. "But it helps let off steam when you don't have much chance for advancement at work."

Those with money can enjoy many Western benefits in Yugoslavia: Cafes, night clubs, members-only discos and rock concerts.

Foreign films, records and magazines and fashions are readily available, at a price.

A visit to the garden of Belgrade's student centre reveals not only a cheerful mass of young people, but also clusters of expensive Suzuki and BMW motorbikes, which were hardly bought on official average salaries of less than \$200 a month.

The increasingly open Yugoslav media has exposed a series of corruption scandals, revealing how officials milk the system to build luxury villas and finance pleasure trips abroad.

For many, however, the situation is much grimmer.

May 25, the annual Youth Day and official birthday of the late Yugoslav leader Tito, was marked this year not only by costly officially-sponsored stadium festivities but also by a march of striking coal miners on the parliament.

The miners, paid on average \$220 a month, had been forced to take 20 per cent pay cuts under the government's new wages law, part of an anti-inflation programme.

Esref Mulic, a young miner, told officials in parliament: "You wish us a happy Youth Day. But what kind of youth can I have? My father died in the pit. I slave for small wages, while the children of some live well and get good jobs."

However, protests are beginning to be heard. The bleak economic landscape has helped to politicise a great section of Yugoslav youth over the past two years and to turn them against the establishment.

Young people in the Westernised republic of Slovenia have formed movements advocating such diverse causes as gay rights and anti-conscription, while Slovenian youth magazines have raised the ire of the establishment by lashing out at such sacred topics as the army and Tito.

In Bosnia, once the country's "conservative south" where the entrenched leadership was never criticised, young people have demanded a purge of the old guard for corruption and incompetence.

The Communist Party says the economic crisis has caused the country's youth to lose faith in the party. Few are willing to join now — they see no prestige in membership.

"The number of young members is declining and the party has estranged itself from young people who want a party which would initiate changes," said a delegate at a recent Croatian party conference in Zagreb.

Another delegate said: "The greatest contribution that could be made by the older generation who led the country to the present crisis would be to step down."

Party delegate Goran Popovic said that 50 per cent of young people who joined the party only did so to get privileges, rather than out of political commitment.

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